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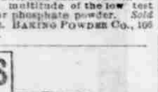

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LIFE'S VOYAGE.

Two little children at dawn of day,
Laughing and romping in merry play,
In the pleasant spring-time weather;
The brooklet murmurs close at their feet,
And the birds in the tree-tops, and buttercups sweet
Nod and glance in the waters fleet,
And they sing and dance together.
Oh, swift are the hours,
And gay are the flowers,
In childhood's sunshine blowing;
And the heavens are bright
With a sapphire light,
And the days in a whirl are going.

A youth and a maid 'neath the noonday sun
Talk of the new life for them begun,
In the pleasant summer weather;
The lilies bend down low at their feet,
And the roses breathe out odors sweet,
And the ripe fall oft in true love meet,
And their lives flow on together.
Oh, sweet are the flowers
In Love's golden bowers
When happy hearts are beating;
And bright are the skies,
Where Love dreaming lies,
And the weeks in a dream are fleeting.

A man and a woman, at close of day,
Wander along through the forest gray
In the golden autumn weather;
The leaves are rustling down at their feet,
And the branches above them in arches meet,
But no new joys their tired eyes greet,
And they wander on together.
Oh, tender till the ways
Of our latter days,
When the sweet, sad winds are blowing;
And the silent bend low,
With their clouds of snow,
And the months are serenely going.

Two narrow graves in the moonbeam's light,
Clad in soft robes of purest white,
In the snowy wintry weather;
The river flows on dark at their feet,
And the snow flakes above them gently beat,
Yet not one sound does their dead ears greet,
And they dream and repose together.
Oh, happy at last,
From the world's cold blast,
Side by side in their graves they're lying;
Life here is done,
Life there begun
And the years are swiftly flying.
—*E. J. Jenkins, in Youth's Companion.*

MAN AND MOUSE.

Story of a Prisoner and His Little Companion.

Through the streets of Genoa moved a band of five men. He in the midst had his arms bound fast behind him, and his head so muffled in cloths that no sound could escape. Outside the city the splendors of the full moon silvered the bay; the air was soft, and perfumed with the scent of late blossoms and the breath of the tideless sea; but these men threaded their way between high buildings where no ray of moonlight fell, and where the stagnant air hung heavily. Swiftly they mounted the hilly street, and when their mute prisoner stumbled they dragged him to his feet by chains fastened to his iron wristlets. As they advanced there appeared before them a blacker blot upon the darkness; here was an open gateway, and into it they turned, encountering a troop of soldiers, who came threateningly toward them. But the leader displayed a badge beneath his cloak, at sight of which the guards drew back. The new-comers pressed forward between high walls of stone, where rows of flaming torches shed an uncertain light, to a second gate, which denied them further passage. A whistle from the leader, and this unclosed, admitting them by a corridor to a bare and lofty chamber. Here sat a grave gray-bearded man dictating to two youths. The new-comers paused till he turned about; a dull sparkle lit his eye as it fell on the group.

"So you have him?" he said, as his look fastened upon the central figure, so enveloped in its wrappings that no feature could be discerned.

"Yes, Excellency," replied the leader, bending low. "He has led us a hard chase, but we have him. We took him as he was mounting the side of the galley."

"Has he said aught?"

"I judged it best to have no speech with him," answered the other, "but to leave him for your Excellency to deal with. Your Excellency should hear, though, that he caught sight of us ere we seized him, and as we laid hold on him a paper dropped from his hand into the sea, and was gone before we could even see properly what it was."

The old man frowned. "You have been careless servants," he ejaculated, and for a moment sat in silence. Then he spoke: "Remove the cloths from his head, but leave his arms bound. Wait without."

The cloths when stripped away exposed the head and face of a young man of thirty, with bold and swarthy features and eyes of flashing blackness. He gazed steadily at the man before him.

"Well, Sir Luigi, if that be the name you favor," cried the latter, "we have secured you at last. For a humble man," he continued, with a sneer, "you have given much trouble to your betters. And now you are in our hands, do you care to earn our farther enmity? From more sides than one there have reached us rumors of the conspiracy. See Luigi, whatever power your friends may hold, they can not reach you here. You have no hope save in *us*. To plot against our Admiral, the well-spring of our glory, deserves the blackest death. Therefore collect well upon his mercy and his majesty, when he offers you freedom, full forgiveness for all past offenses, even the enduring friendship of the Dorias, for one small favor. Give me the names of your fellows in this evil league, and you shall find how nobly Doria can reward those who have rendered him a service."

The speaker ceased. The other, looking at him with face devoid of all expression, answered: "I am a simple merchant, come to Genoa to buy goods which I hope to sell again at a profit in Rome. You will find them in the galley whence I was torn. I know nothing of such a conspiracy as you speak of."

The eyes of his questioner gleamed. "Beware!" he cried. "I tell you we *know* who you are and what brings you here. Lying will be vain. Will you tell me the names of your fellows or not?"

"I have no fellows," answered the young man. "I can not tell you that which I know not myself."

"We have no time to throw away," cried the other, rising and ringing a bell which stood upon the table before him; "mercy is wasted on obstinacy. The rack shall make you speak."

"Can the rack teach me that which I do not know," retorted the prisoner.

The older man, without replying, signaled to two tall and powerful men clad in black, who had silently entered the hall. "Take the prisoner," he said, "and bind him on the rack. Let me be summoned when all is in readiness."

The young man, who did not blanch, was seized by the executioners and hurried through devious passages to the great torture-chamber, where the silence seemed still to preserve an echo of all the shrieks and groans that had rung through those dim arches. Stripped and laid on the rack, he preserved the same composure, and seemed even indifferent to the advent of the two noble lords whose entrance must give the signal for his sufferings to begin. One was the same to whose examination he had already been subjected in the audience hall; the other—Doria himself—a tall, white-haired old man, gazed at him eagerly, as if to extract from his face the information which his lips refused to give. But there was nothing to be gained by inquisitive glances. Luigi's countenance remained as inexpressive as his words, and when the attendants, at the signal, began their torments, they were powerless to drag treachery from his lips.

The torture was applied again the next day, and the next, and yet again. As the prisoner became weaker, his self-control gave way; in his pain he sobbed and moaned and shrieked, but he never spoke. Each day he smiled anew before they laid him on the rack, and repeated his old formula. "How can the torture make me reveal what I am ignorant of? I know of no conspiracy, signori; I have no fellows."

"There are other ways than the rack to make you reveal your evil knowledge," responded the Prince on one occasion, when, pale, exhausted, almost dying, the miserable sufferer was carried past him. But in an instant the white face lighted up.

"I have no knowledge, signori," he panted, and smiled again.

The next morning Luigi awaited in vain the appearance of the two executioners. Instead, late in the day his door was unlocked by a cripple, who, standing on the threshold, beckoned him to come. Bruised and faint, Luigi staggered to his feet and followed the guide, who led him down a succession of short stairways to a narrow door. Two men at arms followed close behind, but the prisoner had he been alone with his companion, was too weak to think of resistance or escape. The guide threw the door open with a clang. The dungeon which they entered was small, and dimly lighted from an opening high above their heads. It was evident that they stood far below the level of the earth. The guide once more beckoned Luigi and led him to the corner of the cell, where on a rough stone lay a tablet, a bronze cup filled with black liquid, and a feather trimmed for writing. The cripple's voice, hoarse and cracked, broke the silence.

"When you weary of solitude," he said, "or wish for the sunshine, or perchance desire nothing more than a mouthful of fruit, or a swallow of fresh spring water, you have but to write the names our master asked upon this tablet and place it in the shaft. You will receive your freedom and all that the heart of man can desire, otherwise your imprisonment is life-long."

In a moment more the prisoner heard the jar of the closing door, and the heavy bolts were drawn. Footsteps resounded through the cavernous halls and died away. He was alone. Exhausted, faint and throbbing with pain in every muscle, his sole feeling was delight at having escaped the torture. He sank upon the cold stone floor, and lay motionless for hour after hour in an ecstasy of relief. Presently he felt life gathering afresh in his bruised and aching body, and his mind recovering something of strength. A snapping noise at one side of the cell roused his attention, and he lifted himself hastily on one elbow. His keen gaze discerned a small iron plate at one side of the wall, and this had flown open. He sprang to examine it. From the aperture thus revealed he could look up through a narrow shaft lined with smooth black marble and extending upward some thirty feet or more. As he looked, the opening at the top was darkened, and he only withdrew his head in time to escape the rapid fall of a shelf hung on slender chains, which descended to the level of his cell. It was filled to overflowing with a sumptuous meal. The richest meats, the daintiest fruits, the rarest wines were before him. For a moment Luigi feared some hidden poison, but the respite from pain had enabled his native vigor to reassert itself, and he was consumed with hunger. He set the viands on the huge block of stone which must serve him for a table, and laughed aloud with childish pleasure as he began to eat.

"Ha!" he cried, "I shall have no uncontrollable longings for a cup of spring-water or a mouthful of fruit while the Dorias furnish such royal food!"

There was enough before him for six men, and Luigi had no haste. He ate leisurely, enjoying the savor of each mouthful, and as he did so he noticed a thin, wizened little mouse, which had squeezed itself through a crack beneath the heavy door of the dungeon and stared at him with bright, beady black eyes. The smell of the food overcame its natural timidity, and it came slowly nearer and nearer, its twinkling gaze following every mouthful he raised to his lips. The creature was evidently starving, and moved by compassion, Luigi threw it some crumbs, and watched with pleasure the voracity with which they were devoured. A few more crumbs, thrown nearer to himself, allured the only half-satisfied creature to his side, but when he leaned over to seize it the mouse sprang back, terrified, and disappeared beneath the crack, from which no efforts of his could coax it back.

The next morning Luigi slept late, and was aroused by the snapping of the tiny door in the wall. The tray again bore him a bounteous meal, but this time he brought no such appetite to it. The gloom of his cell and the silence which enveloped him like a shroud weighed heavily on his spirit.

"I am buried alive," he cried, "and my friends might as well search the Mediterranean for the bones of the sailor drowned last year as search Genoa for me."

The hours passed drearily. His daily tortures had at least given him something to defy, and furnished exercise for his powers of endurance and self-control; but here there was nothing to be encountered, nothing to be overcome. His thoughts grew weary with tracing and retracing the same paths. Five times ere the scanty twilight died away did the tiny iron door burst open, and the heavily-laden tray offer its delicacies in vain for his delight. No human being entered his dungeon, no sound penetrated the walls which inclosed him, and he well knew of what terrors this deprivation might become the source. In such a mood as this the presence of the mouse, which had crept close to him, afforded a welcome relief, and he joyfully threw it some morsels of bread, abstaining from any motion which might alarm it.

The third day passed as the second had done, except for one incident. As Luigi, reflecting on the probably unlimited imprisonment before him, wondered to what depths of vacancy his busy mind might sink, his eyes fell upon the tablet and the writing implements lying on the stone. He sprang up. "Ha!" he muttered, "they count upon my mind's failing, and think then in some flighty moment I may write the names they wish. We will make it safe!" Seizing the tablet, he with infinite pains divided it into a myriad bits and scattered them over the floor. When next the tray descended it bore, besides the food, a fresh writing-tablet.

Luigi took it silently from the shelf and placed it on the stone. But as he did so he noted the exact place of each thing, and in the middle of the night he rose without a sound, poured the ink from the bronze cup, broke the point of the pen and set them back as they had been before. No secret watcher could have detected the change, and no fresh implements descended to his subterranean abode. He felt satisfied his captors were ignorant of the means which he had taken to protect his loyalty against his own failing courage or sanity.

Thus wretched and forsaken, he looked forward with a pathetic interest to the coming of the mouse, which appeared as regularly as his meals. Unhappy as he was, here was a being still more miserable, who depended upon him for its scanty pleasure—even for its life. He selected from the stores before him all that he thought would best please its tiny palate, and watched with delight as it fed at his foot. At the end of a week the creature had grown so tame that it would allow Luigi to stroke it with his fingers, and so plump and smooth that it scarcely bore resemblance to the ravenous, rough-furred little animal that had first besought his charity.

Another week passed without a break except the daily coming and going of the faint and distant daylight, and the tricks and gambols of the tiny being that shared Luigi's solitude and furnished his one resource against encroaching melancholy. The familiarity between the man and the mouse had grown closer day by day, until, indeed, it had progressed so far as to become perhaps a little too great. The mouse had adopted one or two habits which were somewhat annoying. It did not scruple often to wake its master from a restless slumber by biting his hand, and would even, if the shelf descended without disturbing Luigi from his gloomy reveries, venture to make its way up the rough masonry of the wall and help itself, at its own sweet pleasure, to the tidbits which most attracted its taste—a custom all the more objectionable as the superabundant provision made at first had passed by a regular gradation into a comfortable repast for one man.

At this change, however, Luigi did not grumble, as there was still more than sufficient to satisfy his uncertain appetite, and it signified little to him that the wine had turned to water and the dainty viands to coarser fare. But, as time passed, he was troubled to perceive that the quantity was still slowly but steadily decreasing; and when, one day, he turned from the empty dishes with his hunger not wholly appeased, he could no longer contend against the horrible fear that he was to be slowly starved to death. The suspicion gained weight as he recalled various unmistakable proofs. While he was revolving these gloomy thoughts the mouse frolicked recklessly over his feet, and he, worn, nervous and impatient at this inopportune glee, with an uncontrollable movement of irritation, kicked it from him. The little animal planted itself on its hind paws at a short distance from him, and stared at him with a gleam of anger in its uncanny black eyes. Luigi, however, was too much absorbed to take notice of the conduct of his tiny companion, except by casting at it a glance of weariness and even repulsion, which showed that the feelings of amusement and kindness with which he had formerly regarded it had undergone some change. The mouse, as though well aware of the altered sentiments of its benefactor, crept stealthily away, and did not reappear until the descent of the shelf. Then it returned and stationed itself in front of Luigi, not as though begging him to grant it food as a favor, but rather as watching to see whether he would refuse. This he had no disposition to do, however; he was ashamed of his little ebullition of temper, and threw to the mouse a plentiful portion of the food provided for himself. The animal devoured its share without any effort to resume any of its tricksy familiarities, and an attempt of Luigi's to coax it within reach of his hand was unsuccessful.

At the end of two or three days more the prisoner's condition had become pitiable. The tray now descended but three times in the day, and the scanty provision which it brought made him look forward to each new arrival with feverish anxiety. He did not deny the mouse a share, but threw it the crumbs with a grudging hand, and the secret hostility between the two grew hourly stronger. The mouse no longer plagued him with excessive attentions, but would take refuge on some niche in the stones above Luigi's head, and there sit for hour after hour in the unbroken silence of the cell, its black and sparkling eyes staring at him with a persistence which he could not escape. It was in vain that he tried to distract his attention by turning his mind to scenes of his own past life, or letting it linger over such philosophical speculations as would formerly have sufficed to banish every other thought. Through all the windings of his brain the consciousness of that unchanging gaze pursued him. If he tried to battle more openly with his enemy, and to stare down his opponent, matters were still worse. He could not look into the mouse's eyes for more than a few seconds without their seeming to dilate and glitter with a harder light, until his mind felt paralyzed in the grasp of some wicked and incomprehensible power. Every time he subjected himself to the trial it was more difficult to shake off the mysterious influence, until he avoided the mouse's eyes resolutely, and when the consciousness that they were fixed upon him forced him for an instant to turn and meet them, he fairly screamed with dread. He might have banished the creature by violence, but he had an inexplicable repugnance to thus acknowledging his fear of it, and proving by a recourse to such brutal means the reality of its weird hold upon him.

Added to this were his physical sufferings from the daily decrease in his allowance of food, so that he now actually experienced the pangs of hunger. Three days more passed. The shelf now descended but once in the twenty-four hours, and even then brought him, in the shape of a crust of bread and a sip of water, barely enough to sustain life. There was now a constant struggle between Luigi and the mouse as to which should secure this pittance. It was true that the greater strength of the man enabled him to keep the mouse off when it approached him too closely at his meals. But strength, he learned, was not the only thing in question. The want of food rendered him sleepless, and once, unsatisfied with his mockery of a meal, he watched for twenty-four hours, without rest, for the return of the shelf. When the tiny portal burst asunder he leaped forward and stretched his hand into the opening, only to find the mouse there before him. After a brief struggle, Luigi, although weak from his privations, succeeded in rescuing the precious morsels from the animal, though at the cost of some severe bites. The two glared savagely at each other while the man devoured the bread. The mouse jumped down just in time to escape the rapid ascent of the shelf, and contrary to its usual custom, retreated from the cell. Luigi, with his hunger still unappeased, watched uneasily for the return of his little persecutor, but it did not come back, and there suddenly fell upon the unhappy man a dull drowsiness which he could not shake off. He rose and paced his dungeon, but finally stumbled and fell from sheer inability to lift his feet. He would have been unable to resist for a moment his desire to sleep, had it not been for dread of his enemy. Suppose the shelf should descend during his slumbers? But even this fear was insufficient to stimulate his flagging powers; the forces of life slowly withdrew to the remote recesses of his brain, and he sank into a sleep that was almost a swoon. All day his face, blanched with suffering and hunger, gleamed white and motionless in the faint light of the cell; all night his breathing, so weak it scarcely stirred the heavy air, trembled through the black silence.

Suddenly he woke with a start. He had been roused by some sharp noise. Reverting to his last waking thought, he sprang to the shaft, only to see the mouse sitting on the empty shelf beside an overturned water-jug and an empty platter. The creature seemed staring at him with a grin of malice. With wild eyes and a cry of despair the unhappy man flung himself upon the mouse, and clutched it in both hands, concentrating in that grasp all the strength of which his madness was capable.

* * * * * *

That night the insurrection of Fiesco threw open the dungeons of the ducal palace and set the prisoners free, but too late to save Luigi. The friends who rescued him knew that he had been faithful through trials, and for the rest of his short life he was tenderly guarded. But an incurable maniac, he moaned perpetually under the spell of some strange power, and occasionally broke into fearful paroxysms of terror, in which he would endeavor to throttle his attendants, under the hallucination that his mysterious enemy had once more come to life in them.—*Zo Dana Underhill, in Harper's Weekly.*

Silent, But Very Industrious.

"You don't appear to have much to say this evening, Mr. McGinnis," remarked the landlady.

"No, ma'am," said the boarder, plying his knife vigorously on the warmed-over steak. "I'm not doing much talking, but I keep on sawing wood, ma'am, just as hard."

OLD JIM'S TIGER.

It Is a Big Fellow, the Skin Measuring Over Nine Feet.

He Tells in His Own Peculiar Way How, with His "Good Dogs and Powerful Fine Gun," He Killed It.

Walking down the broad street of L—— one afternoon recently, I chanced to enter a store upon some trifling pretense, when to my delight I discovered, stretched over a dry-goods box, the largest and handsomest tiger skin I ever saw! It was evidently fresh killed, for the blood was scarcely dry in places and to the touch it felt as velvety as though the lithe form it had covered still stalked in stately sovereignty through the glancing shadows of Suwanee's swamps!

"Who killed it?" was of course the first question; indeed, seeing this, the clerk anticipated us with: "Old Uncle Jim killed it, and just brought it in a moment ago." "Where is old Jim?" asked my companion, Dr. C—, with some eagerness, glancing around the store. "Ah! here you are, old man! Come down off that barrel and tell us about it! How is it you have quit that potato patch and gone to killing panthers now?" Old Jim's black face brightened with a proud, responsive grin, as he slid down off the barrel and approached the doctor, doffing a greasy and battered wool hat: "Dats ges only a tiger, doctor; him no panter, him 'tirely too big for a panter!" and old Jim glanced with conscious pride towards the dry-goods box. "All right, Jim, have it your own way—'panter' or tiger—he is a whale; about nine feet long, I should say," measuring it critically with one eye closed, half quizzing.

"Nine foot and two inches, sah, 'zactly; Mr. W—— jest now meajered hit wid his little string," and old Jim munched away contentedly at his dime's worth of stale cheese and crackers.

"All right, then, that settles the size of him; now, you go ahead, Jim, and tell how you took him in," remarked the doctor, smilingly.

Old Jim is a good-natured darkey of about sixty years' experience (mostly acquired in his cane and cotton patches), and, feeling himself the hero of the occasion, he took his position in the middle of the floor, and with his old gun laid affectionately across his knees, began his interesting recital. This gun, by the way, deserves description, claiming, as it does, a part of honor in this story. It is an ancient double-barrel "muzzle loader," the rusted barrels of which are tied down to the badly-battered stock with old cotton and twine strings! The left lock is hammerless and the tube to the right barrel destroyed almost beyond recognition. However, he manages to shoot it by using old musket caps. But to return to Uncle Jim and his tiger yarn

"Well, you see, gentlemen," rolling up the whites of his eyes till they looked like glass marbles, "you see my place runs back, hit do, right onter de Wakasassy swamp and bein' as I keeps some good dogs, and has a powerful fine gun, I natchully goes a huntin' sum times, tho' my ole lady do say when she quarlin' like, dat I duz nuthin' else but hunt.

"So yistiddy mornin' I had bizness down in de back field—dat's what I tells her—dat I has *bizness* down in de back field. I had sum taters down dere what needed lookin' after, fur de grass is e'bout tuck um, but dem dogs is mighty fon' of me, and dey tuck en foller me out dere, dey did, and fore I knows it, one er dem puppies 'gins to snooze er round er log, and den 'gins to whine, and ole Remus, he trots up dere, and bristles all up, and 'gin to open on dat track like he war mad, and I stop hoein' de taters a minnit, and I 'lows to him: 'Remus, ain't yer shame er yer ole fool self, lettin dem puppies run yer head dat way over a rabbit track?' But he jiss kup right on, and tuck no notice ur what I se ter him. He jess keep right on ter de fence, he did, and den de yether dogs cums up and smells on de fence too, and trots up an down a big log what meks out later de swamp, and mun sur, de first thing old Jim knows, dem dogs is gone—gone sure!

"Bless yer soul, white folks, dem dogs spins out a long streak er musde down dat swamp! It sounds so purty tell I sets down on a stump and I laffs too I cries, and den I hollers to dem dogs, and den I listens to dem sweet puppies jiss er bout to split dey little throats dey is—and den I hollers agin, and den I pats Juba, I feel so happy. My ole lady say dat's what meks she her to patch so much, cuze I allurs pats Juba when I goes huntin' and gits happy over dem dogs. But I listens and hollers tell dem dogs git fwrder and furder, tell I can't hear dem puppies at all, and dey keeps a gwine on tell I can't hear Zip, and den, after awhile, I can't 'stinguish ole Remus, and so I don't hear nuthin' more tell a long time, and I gits up and I thanks de Lord fur dem dogs, and I goes on to hoin' dem taters.

"I reckons I wucked er half en hour or more when I hear de dogs er comin' back. Well mun, sur, I 'gin to git happy er gin. Fust I hears old Remus, and I knows he is hard down to bizness fum de way he is er speakin' out. Den I listens er gin and hears Zip and Remus, and den right low, but er gittin' louder, I hears dem sweet puppies, and I yells to my boy Tom er comin' crost de field, to run back to de house and fetch my gun and ammunishin, and all de time dem dogs is er comin', comin', comin'. Ole Remus and Zip and de puppies, and de puppies and ole Remus and Zip! Dats my de boss, better'n all the piannies and triangles and fiddles and straws. Dey runs right up de creek about a quarter of a mile fum my fence and den dey meks back across Bill Gage's new ground, and I gits over de fence and I 'lows to myself: 'Dey's arter dat berry ole cat what stole my piga, and I'in gwine to pepper his jacket for him, I am, and I knows in reason dey gwine to come back down de creek fo' long, so I sets down and I listens, and I listens, berry happy!

"Strange dem dogs nebber losses dat track but one time, and den wen dey opens agin hit's a new tune! Blessed be ole Marsester's name, sez I! sez Ole Jim! All de ladies up to de 'big house' can't sing like dat! De pianny ain't no whar to dat music. I done tole yer! Hit jiss wuz er runnin' up and down all de limbs and de vines and er singin' soft-like in de leaves, an' I sot dere like a old fool jiss er laffin' and er cryin' and er pattin' Juba, and one time I got up and 'liberately cut de 'short dog' and de 'pigern wing!' Well, I wuz so happy tell I won't watching er bit, and all ter once I heerd sum sticks er breakin' and don sumthin' growled like, and den I looked up and dere is a great big somethin' walkin' up a leanin' tece, er watchin' me he walk, and sorter waggin' his tail, and thinks I he wants to play, he do, and so I 'lows, 'if you is in fer fun, ole fell, 'scuse me, but here goes,' and bang! goes ole Betsy, and bless yer soul, boss, I cut off de leaves about two feet over de things head, and I 'lows to myself, dis will nebber do for Ole Jim, nebber in de worle.'

"De thing, I didn't know den what he wuz, wuz er kinder settlin' down to jump when ole Remus and Zip runned up and barked and tried they best to clum up de tree, and so he quits er watchin' me and crawls up higher. While he wuz bizzy doin' all dis, I tuns in, I do, and loads up ole Betsy, but es I didn't have no buckshot er long wid me I put in a whole han'ful er tucky (turkey) shot. Jess es I looks up er fixin' to shoot, I see de thing a stretchin' his self out on a big limb', dat p'ints to'ards me, wid his fo' legs pushed way out in frunt uf him, and his hine quarters all humped up under him so; and his tail a moovin' er round and er round, and so I 'lows to myself ef ole Jim miss dat thing dis time, he a gone nigger shore; and shettin' my eyes I alms right at his head and shoots! Boss I don't shet my eyes septin' I'm skeered and skeered bad. Well, soon ez I pulled de trigger I heered sumthin' hit de ground—blim!! like er bale er cotton a fallin' off de press, and I opun my eyes and dere lays dat thing right at my feet, mun sur, shore ez you live, and jess ez I jumps back and fell over de log de dogs kivered him. He jess guv two big kicks before he straightens out, but one uv um kilt one uv dem puppies too dead ter skin, but de tiger wuz dead too, thanks to ole marster up yonder (pointing reverently upward) and Remus and Zip and de puppies, to say nuthin' uv ole Betsy and me, and dere hangs his skin, Boss, mejerin' jess nine foot and two inches fum eend uv his nose to de eend uv his tail."—*Wildwood's Magazine.*

TUNISIAN FISHERIES.

The Export of Sponges an Important Branch of Trade in Regency.

According to Mr. Sandwith's report on the trade of Tunis for the past year the sponge fishery continues to be an important branch of industry in the regency from Zarzis in the extreme south, as far north as Sfax. The Vice-Consul at the latter states that 400 Greeks, 500 Sicilians and 1,400 Tunisians are engaged in the fisheries. One London and three Paris firms have agents at Sfax, who buy up the whole produce. The diving apparatus called the scaphandre used to be extensively employed by the fishermen, but it has been superseded by an instrument called the gangara, a species of dredger resembling that in use in the oyster fishery. Its employment, however, is forbidden during the months of March, April and May, when the sponge's growth is most active. The harpoon is also much in use by the fishermen. The total export of sponge from Tunis in 1887, according to the customs returns, was £54,094, against £35,915 in 1886. The tunny fishery is a monopoly of the State, and the present lease was made for a term of fifty years shortly before the French occupation in 1881. The fish enter the Mediterranean in the spring and one body of them strikes the coast of Cape Bon, at the northeasterly extremity of Tunis. Here the fish are interrupted by nets, and are harpooned by boatsmen stationed round the nets for the purpose, and dragged into the boats, as many as 600 being sometimes thus captured in a single haul. They are then cut up and preserved in olive oil and packed in tin cans of various sizes and at once soldered up. About three-fourths of the whole are thus treated and find a ready sale in Italy; of the rest, what can not be sold and eaten fresh is salted, and is mostly sent to Malta and Sicily, salted tunny fish fetching only half the price of that preserved in oil. The average annual value of this fishery is estimated at £20,000, which does not figure in the customs returns, as tunny pays no duty. The fishing season opens about May 20 and continues till near the end of June, between 2,000 and 3,000 men being engaged in the work. Even the octopus is not neglected in Tunis as an article of food, £2,800 worth having been exported last year to Greece

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 1, 1889.

GENERAL BOULANGER, was elected Deputy in the Department of the Seine, France, on Sunday last by a majority of nearly eighty-one thousand.

THE colored voter is a very important adjunct to the Republican party about election times, but is not an absolute necessity at the inaugural ball.

THE condition of the Pope who has lately been seriously ill was so much improved on Monday as to warrant the announcement by his physicians that there was no occasion for uneasiness at present.

AT the session of the State Board of Agriculture at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week, the Board declared itself emphatically in favor of the payment of road tax in cash, and not by working on the roads, as is now done.

THE House Committee on the judiciary held a special meeting at Washington on Monday, to hear addresses from members of the Woman's Suffrage Association in support of the amendment to the constitution of the United States granting the elective franchise to women.

JOSEPH FLEMING, the Pittsburg druggist, who, on a technical point of law, was found guilty last week by a a Mercer county jury for sending liquor into the county C. O. D., was released on $1,000 by a special allocatur granted on an appeal to the Supreme Court, pending their final decision.

AT the session in Harrisburg of delegates from the various county agricultural societies a permanent organization was formed under the title of the "Pennsylvania Local Fair Association." The object of the Association will be to promote the interests of agricultural, horticultural and pomological societies of the Commonwealth.

RHODE ISLAND has a prohibitory liquor law, yet the Providence *Journal* shows there are 520 groggeries in that city where liquor is sold in defiance of the law. The prohibitory law has done away with the licenced houses who sold in conformity with the law and placed the liquor business in the hands of those who sell regardless of all law.

INSURANCE AGENT JOSEPH A. MOORE of the Connecticut Insurance Company, at Indianapolis, Ind., has gone wrong to the amount of over a half a million dollars, but it is said that his shortage will not affect the financial standing of the company. Moore has skipped to Canada and is, no doubt, opposed to the annexation of that country to the United States.

IN the Senate, at Washington, last Monday, on motion of Mr. Blair, the army nurses' pension bill was taken up, amended and passed. It allows a pension of $25 a month to all women nurses during the late war. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Among the amendments made was an appropriation of $3,000 for a Consul General at Samoa.

IN his sermon dedicating St. Paul's Church at Baltimore, on Sunday Cardinal Gibbons said in regard to the infidel school in that city: "Several ministers appealed to the municipal authorities to suppress the school. For my part I would be sorry to see the arm of the civil law used toward the suppression of this school. Coercion is not conversion. Our divine Savior never had recourse to the arm of the law or the sword in teaching his doctrine. The only weapons we ought to use are the weapons of argument and persuasion in dealing with this school. The only sword I would draw against the enemy of Christ is the sword of the spirit."

ON Tuesday morning, between five and six thousand men, employees of the New York street car lines, quit work, and appealed to that last resort of the workingman—a strike. With two exceptions, every line of street cars in New York City are tied up. After trying repeatedly to affect an amicable settlement, the employees of the various lines met on Monday night and resolved upon a strike as the only way of settling the difficulties between them and the companies. Strikes are a bad means for settling disputes between capital and labor and, after the recent victory for High Protection to American workmen should, if the Republican theory is correct, be seldom heard of in this country.

THE Republican leaders says the New York *World* appear to be settling down into the conviction that an extra session of Congress is inevitable.

All hopes of revenue legislation at this session are practically abandoned, and a surplus the existence of which was denied during the canvass looms up menacingly before them. A Democratic House and a Democratic President stand in the way of spending this surplus now. The buying of bonds progresses but slowly. A combination to put up the price of these securities, in case the Government must have them as the only alternative against an accumulation of idle money that would cause financial distress, is already hinted at and could be easily formed.

Confronted thus at the onset both with a serious "condition" creates by a surplus and a "theory" of taxation that created the condition, what could the new President do except to summon Congress together? The sooner the better. Let us see if a Republican House, fresh from the people, will dare to pass the Senate bill increasing the taxes as a means of reducing revenue. It should do so there would be a reckoning day for the monopolists and their legislative agents in the Congressional elections of next year.

THE British Secretary of War, Mr. Stanhope, made an extraordinary speech on Monday last, says the Pittsburg *Post*, so his parliamentary constituents, in which he predicted that "sooner or later, probably sooner," the war cloud hanging over Europe would burst, "bringing the fiercest and most horrible war ever known." The warlike preparations, he said, throughout Europe indicated with considerable certainty that war is approaching. Some of the English papers say that his declarations are unwise and mischievous, but do not assail his estimate of the probabilities. Since the Boulanger triumph in Paris there has been an increase of uneasiness throughout Europe, as there is no disguise Boulanger represents the "on to the Rhine" passion of the mass of the French people; and if he is to play the role of Cæsar war will be necessary, to his plans. If there is a general election in France in March or April, the Boulangerists will probably secure a great majority in the chamber, force the resignation of President Carnot, as MacMahon and Grevy were compelled to resign, and then instal their hero as President. After this the deluge; but in the meantime it must be determined whether the hero of the music halls is a sham or the genuine article. The weight of opinion is that he will go to pieces when the crisis comes that involves Cæsars or Napoleons.

There is certainly very little in Boulanger's antecedents to show he possesses the qualities great heroes are made of. He has the trick of a demagogueism, and unquestionably understands that queer compound, the French people. He is the son of a wealthy lawyer and his mother is an English woman. He is fifty two years of age. His military services include campaigns in Italy and in the Franco Prussian war, but are not marked by anything beyond the range of the average subaltern. He showed great capacity, however, as an organizer when minister of war.

It is a supposable case that the young emperor of Germany would like nothing better than a war with France, if the French can be harassed into the position of aggressors. They hate and distrust each other, and only considerations of prudence restrain them from hostile acts that would be the prelude of a speedy war as the English minister says, "the fiercest and most horrible ever known." It would involve Russia, and Italy, and very likely some of the smaller powers. England's interest will be to keep out of it, and trade with the combattants. The same as to the United States.

SINCE the election of Washington as President down to the present time, there has never been such a scramble among office seekers as there has been since the election of Harrison. There has not been a day since the election that there has not been a delegation of anxious statesmen from some part of the country, at Indianapolis, visiting Harrison and demanding, importuning and suggesting recognition for some official place, from the cabinet down to a fourth class postoffice at some cross road. Harrison's grandfather was worried to death in one month after his inauguration by the same means, but if his grand-son lives to be inaugurated at all, it will be because he cannot be killed in that way. The Indianapolis *Journal*, Harrison's home organ, says:

> If General Harrison is not broken down in health before his term of office begins, it will be due to his constitutional vigor and endurance, and not to the consideration of his countrymen. *The pressure on him is very great on it constantly increasing.* It takes the dual force of an immense mail and a constant stream of visitors. * * * From any reasonable point of view it is disgusting. * * * The average office seeker is utterly inconsiderate and implacable. No sense of interest, public or private, can at all compare, in his estimation, with the importance of his claim for an office being brought to the personal attention of the President-elect with the least possible delay, either by letter or in person. Thus the never-ending and constantly-increasing army of office seekers combine to make the pressure incessant, insistant and intolerable, and the time and strength of the President-elect are continually exhausted.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S explanation of the Samoa situation says the Philadelphia *Record*, is so clear that he who runs may read. He shows that the Administration has always had a well defined policy with reference to Samoan affairs—a policy of friendly interest so far as the other Powers interested in that group of islands have been concerned. The treaty between the United States and Samoa contained nothing on the subject of the establishment of a protectorate over the islands, so that any attempt on our part to proclaim such a protectorate would have been clearly unauthorized and a source of offense to Great Britain and Germany. The good offices of the United States have been used again and again in behalf of a restoration of order, but without effect; and, now that the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted, the question simply is: Shall the United States declare themselves ready to fight, if need be, in order to secure independence to the Samoans? This is for Congress to decide, since with that body resides the constitutional power of determining the question of peace or war.

There is no obscurity about such a statement as this, and all the cheap Jingoism in the country cannot upset the logic of the indisputable facts.

"THE Senate tariff bill," says the New York *Times*, "will put the Republican party in a position entirely different from any it has ever before occupied, and will compel it to go before the country as the avowed champion, not of protection as it has been heretofore known, not of protection to American labor or American industries as a whole, but of unlimited special privileges to a select class of wealthy men forming combinations in the nature of monopoly, and at once supporting and controling the party by virtue of what is, in effect, a corrupt alliance. That is the simple fact that gives to the vote of yesterday in the Senate an extraordinary significance and importance."

IT is now pretty well settled that four of the members of Harrison's cabinet have been selected and are as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, William B. Allison, of Iowa; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; Postmaster General, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Blaine as Premier.

It may now be accepted that Mr. Blaine will be the Premier of the new administration, unless the present purpose of the President-elect shall be changed by Republican murmurs before the 4th of March. The confidence with which Mr. Blaine's immediate friends assert the certainty of his selection and the public declarations and explanations which have come from such leaders as Halstead, who speak as much for Harrison as for Blaine, leave no room to doubt that Mr. Blaine is slated for Secretary of State.

It is well-known that Harrison' nomination was finally decided at Chicago by the friends of Blaine, and it is an open secret that, immediately after the nomination, Harrison wrote to Blaine in Europe, acknowledging his obligation and urging Blaine to return and lead the campaign. Thus recognized by Harrison himself as the author of Harrison's candidacy, Blaine returned and devoted all his time and his best efforts in the forefront of the battle. He did so with the assurance from Harrison that he was the acknowledged source of Harrison's nomination, and he led the fight in tireless energy with the assurance that he could command any honor within the gift of the new President. He could go to England as Minister, but he doesn't want it and won't have it. He could put either of the Maine Senators in the Cabinet and return to the Senate with practically a life tenture, but ne won't have divided Senatorial honors with such unsympathetic partners as Edmunds, Sherman and others; and there is nothing left but the Premiership. It is that or nothing, and as it must be something, Blaine will be Premier.

That the selection of Blaine will be a sore disappointment to a very large proportion of the more conservative Republicans who voted for Harrison, is obvious from the emphatic protests which have reached the surface in every section of the country. While many of the conservative Republicans who voted against Blaine in 1884 were more or less disappointed in Cleveland, none of them have become supportors or admirers of Blaine, and even among the scores of thousands who voted for Blaine with reluctance in 1884, none of them are more friendly to him now than they were then. Especially will his appointment chill confidence in the new administration among business and financial circles, and with those circles, halting in their trust at the outset of Harrison's rule, countless embarassments are likely to follow.

Blaine is the Clay of Republicanism. He can't be President and he won't be the friend of a Republican administration that is not in the closest sympathy with himself and friends. Clay drove Tyler out of the party and divided the Whigs by leading the opposition to Taylor, and Blaine hedged Hayes and Arthur around with bitterness and rent the party in twain in three months as Premier of Garfield. "But Harrison won't be dominated" is the ready answer of all who desire Blaine as Premier or excuse his appointment. Well, if Harrison can't be dominated, he will speedily dominate Blaine out of the Cabinet, and what then? Blaine has a hundred friends to reward for every one that Harrison has; he has a hundred enemies to punish for every one that Harrison has, and his friends have borne the heat of the conflict for years, while his enemies have been tireless and malignant. With presumed power to reward friends and to punish foes, and with the President free of either, how is Blaine to be dominated by Harrison?

The appointment of Blaine will precipitate a lively and bitter war of factions in Pennsylvania. Smith of the *Press*; Magee of the Pittsburg *Times*; Cooper of the Media *American*, with Cochran, Losch and their following, will speedily unfurl the Blaine flag and sound the long roll all along the line for battle against Quay. Neither Blaine nor Quay will seek or desire such a conflict; but the logic of events is often stronger than the inclinations of men; and the prestige of Blaine's name strengthened by ever growing disappointments will force a Blaine organization against Quay with the Gubernatorial nomination of next year as the objective point. Quay's intimate connection with Delamater precludes his support of Cooper for Governor, and that will force Cooper into the Blaine whirl; and Smith of the *Press* and Magee of the Pittsburg *Times*, are panting for Quay's scalp as a sedative to real or imaginary wrongs of the past. Wanamaker will be in the Cabinet and will start in sympathy with Quay, but he will logically seek to avoid such a maelstrom of faction. The new and progressive party journal that is to spring from the loins of the *Inquirer* under the master political hand of Lambert, will come to the front most timely to give Quay a helping hand, and lively times may be expected with confidence in the Keystone State. Well, Blaine would probably smash the party windows from the outside if pushed out of the Cabinet; he can't do much more smashing from the inside, and Harrison has decided to let the smash come under his own eye. There won't be any monotony or stupidity under Blaine as Premier, and let the band play.—*Phila. Times.*

The Millionaires' Club.

The most important of the recent millionaire accessions to the United States senate are McMilligan, of Michigan, and Washburn, of Minnesota. The election of the latter is somewhat clouded by distinct accusations of bribery, but they won't count. The two senators are said to stand for five or six millions apiece, and the money represented in the senate by gentlemen of shrewd money getting capacity is now put at seventy or eighty millions of dollars. With only one or two exceptions they are Republicans, and their money has been gained in corporation speculations. Of course, they are all extreme protectionists, and have the aid, in most things, of the two Democratic millionaires—Brown of Georgia, and Payne, of Ohio. The really efficient service, however, to the cause of trust and monopoly will be rendered by the bright and capable corporation attorneys put to the senate; such men as Spooner, of Wisconsin; Ingalls, of Kansas; Wolcott, of Colorado; Davis of Minnesota; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hiscock and Everets, of New York, not forgetting Edmunds, of Vermont. Their brains is even a more important factor than the millions of the millionaires, in molding the policy of the government, so far as the senate can mold it. They are of the class like Honest John Sherman—and in all probability Colonel Mat Quay, as it will turn out—who enter the senate poor men and come out after a few years' service full-fledged millionaires. Elect senators by the people and his business will be broken up.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

The Senate Tariff Bill in the House.

Having accomplished the political purpose of its author, the Senate Tariff bill has gone to the House and reposes in the Committee on Ways and Means. Further than to present in a concrete and authoritative form what the Republican leaders and politicians mean by "tariff revision" the bill has no object. In its proposed increase of existing high rates of duty on wool and woolens, tinplate, and many other articles of necessity the bill is a shameful concession to the extremest demands of monopoly. In such a shape the passage of the bill could not have been expected by its promoters; and it is exceedingly doubtful whether any such measure could command a majority in the next House. The bill is the defiance which arrogant Monopoly and its servile attorneys in the Senate hurl against the programme of Tariff Reform. From this point of view its appearance is welcome. In revealing to the country in the fullest light the aims and tendencies of monopoly the bill has materially aided the future work of the friends of Tariff Reform. It shows to the American people that the first essential step in this work is to drive monopoly out of its intrenchments in the United States Senate.

In the House a feint was made on Saturday to throw the Senate bill into a committee of conference without reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. This was in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, which declares that all measures of revenue shall originate in the House. But the professed object of the movers might be attained in an other way. Let the Committee on Ways and Means report the Senate bill, with its provisions reducing the internal taxes on tobacco, and with its reductions of duty, except in the sugar schedule. The reduction of duty on sugar is confessed by its authors to be too great—as witness the Senate scheme to compensate producers with a bounty out of the public Treasury. But the Substantial reduction of the sugar duties proposed in the Mills bill would afford a fair ground of agreement.

By reporting the Senate bill stripped of its monopolistic features and containing such reductions of duty and additions to the free list as are in the Mills bill an agreement between the two Houses might be reached, if the Republican leaders in Congress sincere desire to abate the Treasury surplus and avert an extra session. These tariff reductions in the Senate bill are extremely small, but considerable as they are, they would afford some relief to manufacturers and trade. The most important of these reductions is the transfer of jute, jute butts, malina and other grasses for textile fabrics to the free list. But reductions of internal taxes upon tobacco and in the tariff schedules in which the two bills substantially agree would amount to upward of $20,000 000.

There is no financial nor economic reason why the two Houses should not come to an agreement on these reductions. Each House has given its separate assent to them, and it is necessary only that they should be embraced in a bill and passed, not as a compromise, but as a measure concerning which there is no disagreement between parties. Neither the House nor the Senate can afford to repudate its own work, so far as an agreement has been reached.—*Phila Record*

To Minimize Ballot-Box Pollution.

During this winter the Legislatures of New York, Indiana, Connecticut and other States will be occupied with the consideration of radical measures for purging the elections of bribery and corruption. These measures have been modeled after the system that has been in operation for some years in Australia and other British colonies. Its main features consist in relieving the candidates and parties of all expense for printing election tickets and imposing on the State, and in absolutely protecting the voter from observation and surveillance while casting his ballot. Under this system the ballots printed at public expense are placed in the keeping of inspectors and distributed by them to the qualified voters on the day of election.

This plan for securing the complete secrecy of the ballot is as perfect as may be. At every polling place there are compartments in which the voter prepares his ballot, and not more than one person is allowed in a compartment at a time. The voter receives from the official inspectors only the ballot which he wishes to deposit, and he is not allowed to tell any one in the polling place for whom he intends to vote. If he spoil a ballot in preparing it he can get a new one, but all ballots not voted must be returned to the inspectors on the spot. No person may show his ballot after preparing it, nor place upon it any mark by which it may be identified as the one voted by him.

There are other provisions for securing the secrecy of the ballot and the purity of elections; but no reform of the election laws would be of much value unless all campaign committees and individuals intrusted with the collection of political funds should be required to submit their accounts to official inspection and audit. In no other way can the corrupt use of money in elections be effectually checked. The laws should define strictly the necessary expenditures, as well as the receipts, should be duly audited and open for public inspection.

So long, of course, as voters can be purchased some means will be found for evading the most perfect system of election laws; but the duty of lawmakers is to reduce to the minimum opportunities and temptations to corrupt the ballot

Cider as an Intoxicant.

The Supreme Court of this State left the weighty cider question to the local courts to determine whether apple juice is "vinous or spirituous." This is the sole question; not whether cider is intoxicating. The Lancaster county court tried several cases last week involving the question. The parties were indicted for selling cider as an intoxicating liquor, and it was made clear that persons did get intoxicated by its too free use; but the court and the jury held the indicted ones were not guilty. It was not vinous, since the apple does not grow on a vine; and the jury found that it was not spirituous, notwithstanding it was "hard" and the witnesses said that they felt it in their heads. No expert testimony was presented to show the quantity of alcohol in cider. "Cider drunkards" are a marked feature in the prohibitory States of New England. Its excessive use is attended with as bad results as the excessive use of the generally recognized intoxicants.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, New York, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer Loretto.

PROHIBITION or no prohibition, which do you want?

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—As many as seventy-five persons die in the city of New York during a single day.

—The winter in Central Kansas has been so open that most of the spring plowing is already done.

—The cost of each fifteen-inch shell to be used in the Zalinski guns on the United States cruiser Vesuvius is $900.

—The skeleton of a mastodon has been unearthed in California. It is 30 feet long, and has tusks between six and seven feet in length.

—A few days ago Dr. John W. Underhill, of Cincinnati, began experimenting with cocaine and on Tuesday he died from the effects of the drug.

—Contracts were signed on Tuesday under which 5,000 tons of Alabama coal will leave Pensacola, Fla., each month for the West India Islands.

—A St. Louis coal company recently mined at Danville, Ill., a lump of coal that weighed 37 000 pounds. It was shipped to Chicago, and the timbers in the mine had to be taken down for its removal.

—At Brussels, an elephant attached to a circus becoming enraged at an attendant, seized him by the leg and dashed him against a wall. Death was instantaneous. The unfortunate man had been teasing the animal.

—Mrs. Hannah Burrows, who stabbed and killed her husband in August last, while he was lying in bed, and last week pleaded guilty of the crime, was on Monday sentenced by Judge Hare, of Philadelphia, to be hanged.

—A mule owned in Jersey City performed the remarkable feat, recently, of walking across a railroad bridge which spans the Hackensack river. The bridge is trestle-work with a space of about four inches between each tie.

—A wolf hunt near Carthage, Ill., participated in by five hundred men and boys, took place on Friday. An exciting day's sport was had and three wolves were captured. Several dogs were severely injured in the fights with the wolves.

—Two Swedes, named Anderson and Benson, were drowned in the Mississippi river, near Fountain City, Wisconsin, on Monday. They were riding on an ice boat, when a stiff gust of wind carried them into an open channel on the river.

—In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to protect soles and heels of boots from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached 143 000 000, producing realized profits of $250,000.

—Jack Maynard and Miss Jennie Burress of Todd county, Ky., were united in marriage at the home of the bride near Elkton, after having been engaged a quarter of a century. During 22 years of this time the gentleman never once missed calling to see his bride-elect on Sunday.

—The boiler in Harvey's silk mill in Scranton exploded at an early hour Monday morning, killing the Engineer, Nicholas Chislet, and badly injuring a workman named Anderson. The damages amount to $5.000 Two hundred and fifty employes are thrown out of work.

—Joseph Demmy, a colored dwarf, aged thirty years, was on Saturday, at Pittsburg, found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Special-Officer Miller on September 4th last. Of thirty-four murders committed in that county the past two years this is the only verdict of first degree.

—Paris eats a vast quantity of snails. Every day 90 000 pounds are sent to the city from the gardens of Burgundy, Champagne, Provence and Poitou, where they are specially reared for this purpose. They are not only eaten as a delicacy, but also on account of their highly nutritious qualities.

—During a drunken row in a boarding house occupied by Hungarian workers at Scottdale on Saturday night, James Brading was shot through the lungs and George Lesso had his skull badly crushed. It is reported that Brading is dead and Lesso dying. Four of the participants are under arrest.

—John Wilson, living near Astor, Fla., cut a big cypress tree in the swamp north of town and found therein a live alligator seven feet long. As the opening in the tree was not half large enough for the 'gator to get through, the presumption is that it crawled in when quite young and lived on other animals and reptiles that sought refuge in the same tree.

—A floating island is said to exist on Henry's lake, Idaho. It is about 300 feet in diameter, and is erratic in its travels, frequently, though, going with the wind, which catches in the trees and thereby carries it along. It is said that the curiosity might remain near shore for days, and then during the night sneak away, and in the morning be many miles distant.

—Jacob Tome, the millionaire banker of Baltimore, Md., has increased his gift of $500.000 for the founding of a manual training school to $2,500,000. Half a million is to be expended in the erection of suitable buildings, and with $2,000,000 the school is to be endowed. It will be located in Port Deposit, Cecil county, and, if Mr. Tome's ideas are carried out, will be the most complete institution of its kind in the world.

—At a school-house near Williamsburg, Ohio, Saturday night, while a crowd of people who had attended a debating society were passing out from the building, a mischievous boy pulled the bellrope, and by some means the bell was thrown from the frame-work in the cupola and fell in front of the house on to the crowd below, killing William Wacker by crushing his skull and seriously injuring G. W. Mount and Sparr Kidd.

—Richard West, of Kingston, N. C., was out the other day with his sweetheart horseback riding, when her horse became frightened and ran at great speed. The young man spurred his horse and soon overtook her, and calling out for her to loose her foot from the stirrup, in an instant, while both horses were running at breakneck speed, he caught her about the waist and snatched her from imminent danger. When he had stopped his horse the young lady was completely overcome with fright.

—A great sea monster has appeared near Mantanzas, Cuba. One of the papers of that place referring to it says: "Intelligent persons who saw him calculate that the monster measures 150 feet long by 40 feet wide. It is of dark gray color, with white spots the size of dinner plates all over the back. Its immense head, fins and tail are identical with those of a shark. It was roaming around the entrance of Mantanzas Bay for three days and was the terror of fishermen, who declared that they had never seen anything to compare with it. This monster is supposed to be the great tiger shark seen several years ago in the Indian ocean.

—Charles Blackman, colored, was hanged at Eatonville, Ga., on last Friday in the presence of an immense crowd for the murder of Stonewall Tondee, white, in 1885. Blackman is supposed to have killed Tondee because the latter was too intimate with his wife. Blackman had been convicted of the murder three times, and each time his lawyer secured a new trial. The people of Schley county were so afraid Governor Gordon would interfere and stay Blackman's execution that the telegraph wires were cut in order to prevent the transmission of a message from Atlanta, the State capital.

GO TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.,

FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND RAG CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

—Persons who go through the streets of Alexandria, Va., singing or whistling after 10 o'clock at night can be arrested for disorderly conduct.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, *one* bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they *can be* found at Max Kleins, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5 00 Send for price list.

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH.

JOS. FLEMING,

No. 84 MARKET ST'

Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to solicit their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the drug trade, and by accuracy, neatness and promptness, and prices lower than ever, I hope to merit their continued favors. I have constantly in stock a full line of DRUGS, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES for ladies and gents, BANDAGES, FAMILY SYRINGES, HAIR, NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES. All the leading PROPRIETARY MEDICINES of the day. COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS, MALT EXTRACTS. For medical purposes there is no better, purer, older whiskey sold to-day anywhere than the pure eight-year old Guckenheimer Whiskey I am selling at $1 per full quart bottles, or six bottles for $5. The only wines that should be used for medical purposes are the pure California Port, Sherry Muscatel, Angelica, and Sweet and Dry Catawba that I am now selling.

Send for price list of Wines and Liquors, mailed free to any address. The money must accompany all orders for wines or liquors, as we do not send any goods C. O. D.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURG, PA.
412 MARKET ST. Cor. of the Diamond.
Jan. 25, 1889.—1yr.

$1,000 REWARD
to any one who will contradict by proof our claim that *Acme Blacking* WILL NOT INJURE LEATHER.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH.

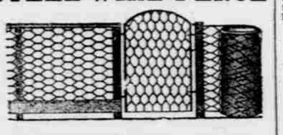
To make an intelligent test of this, try the following method: Hang a strip of leather in a bottle of Acme Blacking, and leave it there for a day or a month. Take it out, hang it up to dry and examine its condition carefully. We recommend ladies to make a similar test with French Dressing, and gentlemen with any liquid solution of Paste Blacking, or with liquid blacking that comes in stone jugs.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
Makes any kind of leather
WATERPROOF, SOFT, AND DURABLE.
Its beautiful, rich, GLOSSY POLISH is unequaled. Saves labor and annoyance.
A Polish Lasts a Month for Women, and A Week for Men, and no Harness Leather ever Four Months without renovating.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, and dealers generally.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.
It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.
It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.
Sold by all Druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, N. Y.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 28th, 1886. tf.

STEEL WIRE FENCE



The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates Perfect Automatic Gate. Also, all kinds of Wire Work. Write for Prices. State kind and quality of fence wanted. TAYLOR & DEAN
235 & 205 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dec. 14, 1888 —4m.

ESSENTIAL OILS.
WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT, &c.
ROYAL,
of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
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—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
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Silverware, Musical Instruments
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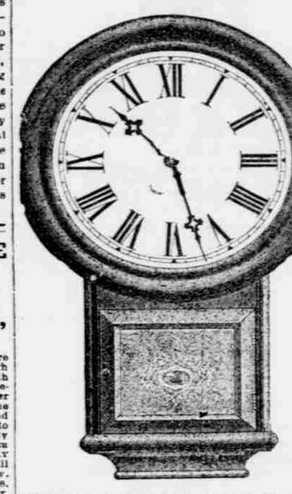
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.



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In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.
My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

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BUGGIES. CARRIAGES.

Manufacture THE Vehicle for the
FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' USE.
The most Stylish, Best finished and Most durable medium priced VEHICLES ever offered in America.
Send for full Illustrated Catalogue,
57, 59 and 61 Elm Street,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Our New Combination Shot Gun and Rifle.
We have the best three barrel combination gun made. A good Breech loader for $9.50 We want to place one of these $9.50 guns in every town and will offer a sample free. OUR EMPEROR GUNS are very justly noted as the best value in the market. If in want of Guns, Rifles, Waltham Watches or Sporting Goods send us your address and we will send OUR MAN ON THE ROAD to you. Send 25 cts. for a One Mile Cartridge Whistle.
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R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.
BANKERS.
Ebensburg, Penn'a.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
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Carrolltown Bank,
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General Banking Business Transacted.
The following are the principal features of a general banking business:
DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.
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Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.
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Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.
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Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.
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Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.
Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

Wm. MURRAY & SON,
1315 1315
11TH AVE., ALTOONA, PA.
For the largest assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's wraps, coats and jackets, and at the lowest possible cash prices go to Wm. Murray & Son's.
Sept. 28th, 1888.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once and state exactly what you want. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Salem, Ohio.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and successfully testing remedies for the cure of nearly all such maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most perfect remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, seamstresses, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. In morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and irritation of the ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The change of life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. The combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. The guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (168 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stam

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 1, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—More snow.

—Judge Johnston was holding court in Indiana last week.

—The County Auditors finished up their work on Wednesday.

—"Running Wild" at the Opera House next Thursday, February 7th.

—Rev. Father McEnrue, of this diocese, visited Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—The Pennsylvania railroad is shipping ice from this place to East Liverty.

—Ebensburg has more news boys than any other town of its size in the State.

—"Little Tycoon" on next Monday and Tuesday promises to be a grand success.

—Mr. John Flynn, of Coalport, was registered at the Cambria House on Monday.

—A fox was captured, the other day in Centre county that was so old that it was blind.

—Don't forget to see the "Little Tycoon" at the Opera House, next Monday and Tuesday.

—Our liverymen are no doubt pleased to see the sleighing, as it will increase their business.

—Mr. F. J. Gurley, Cambria county's efficient Deputy Register and Recorder, spent Sunday in Pittsburg.

—Our little friend Butler Roberts, son of Mr. C. T. Roberts, of this place, is wrestling with a very bad cold.

—The new fence law has been declared unconstitutional, and you must fence the cattle out, instead of fencing your own in.

—Mr. E. B. Creswell, of this place, intends erecting a furniture factory on the lot of Mr. John T. Long near the railroad depot.

—Don't forget to see "Running Wild," the most laughable farce comedy produced in years at Opera House Thursday, February 7th.

—The store of Messrs. Roop, at Munson's Hill, near Philipsburg, with all its contents, including the postoffice, was burned on the 28th inst.

—Mrs. Martin Ward, of this place, is visiting her daughter Mrs. H. A. McPike, at Altoona, who is lying seriously ill, the present week.

—Latest reports from Mrs. H. A. McPike, of Altoona, to relatives here, say she is in about the same condition of health as she was a month ago.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., wants butter, eggs, oats, corn, wheat, rye, beans, potatoes, onions, for which he will allow the highest trade price.

—Mr. Howard Williams, of Homestead, Allegheny county, formerly an Ebensburg boy, is visiting his parents in this place during the present week.

—If there is any truth in the old saying that "as the day lengthens, the cold strengthens," now is the time for Dame Nature to assert herself.

—At Hollidaysburg on Monday Adam Beam and James Sullivan, for violations of the liquor law, were fined $100 each and given 30 days to the county jail.

—Hereafter pension agents and attorneys will only be allowed by law to take a fee of $5 for securing an increase of pension for a pensioner already on the rolls.

—Mr. James Miller, a very pleasant and entertaining gentleman from Huntingdon, is visiting his brother, Col. Miller, proprietor of the Blair House, this week.

—In last week's FREEMAN Gilbert & Sullivan were represented as being the authors of the "Little Tycoon." This is a mistake as Mr. Willard Spencer wrote the opera.

—Rapture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—John Wild and his excellent company of twelve people fresh from their great success at the Star Theater, New York City will appear at the Opera House Thursday next, February 7th.

—E. M. Kerr, professionally knowen as E. M. Kayne, is the Manager of the "Running Wild" company, he is a brother to Lawyer Kerr, of this place, and will be heartily welcomed.

—Mr. Martin Rist, of Carrolltown, fell from the mow of his stable in that place on Friday last and broke three of his ribs. Mr. Rist is an old man and his injuries will set hard on him.

—Mr. T. A. Sharbaugh, cashier of the Carrolltown Bank, was here several evenings this week practicing for the purpose of taking part in "Little Tycoon," which will be played here next week.

—On Tuesday of last week Miss Cassie Davis, the organist in the Congregational church of this place, was presented with a gold watch as a token of esteem by the members of the congregation.

—Mrs. Martin Rist, of Carrolltown, mother of whose illness has already been made to this paper, is at this writing (Thursday afternoon) reported very weak, and fears are entertained for her recovery.

—To the a number of our boys are "running wild"—that is they are walking over town with advertisements for a first-class entertainment which will be given in Beck's Opera House, this place, on Thursday evening next.

—Duke Center, McKean county, with a population of 10,000 a few years ago and one of the most prosperous oil centers in that section of the State, has just had its borough charter anulled by the court and is now only a village.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—Rev. Father McEnrue, who visited our town on Wednesday, left an order with Mr. James Wilkinson, our marble cutter, for a very neat monument, to mark the last resting place of his parents, whose remains are now interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore.

—We understand that quite a number of our young friends from Carrolltown have already secured their seats for "Little Tycoon," which will be played here on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. We are sure they will be pleased with the entertainment.

—A seventeen-year-old boy named Josiah Dillon, of Altoona, was convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Blair county court on Saturday last, for causing the death of a ten-year old boy named Eddie Shoemaker by striking him with a stone on the 1st of October last.

—By a recent decision of the supreme court the property owner, and not the city, town or borough, is liable for damages accruing to pedestrians from defective sidewalks. The only apprehension in this connection will be in the carelessness that may be shown by councils in ordering the repair of bad sidewalks.

—The children in room No. 3, in our public schools, had to be dismissed on Thursday on account of the chimneys drawing the wrong way.

—The Altoona daily *Tribune* on Monday last entered its fourteenth year. The *Tribune* is one of the best inland dailies in the State and outside of its politics which are Republican, is a bright, clean, newsy paper. We hope it may live to a good old age and grow more prosperous with each succeding year.

—Quite an interesting crowd visited at the residence of Mr. "Gust." Kirkpatrick, of this place, the early part of the week, and those who were present express themselves as well pleased with the treatment they received at the hands of one of Ebensburg's worthy citizens, whose name is above mentioned.

—The weather for the past six months has been a puzzle to all weather prophets and the old-time theories such as the goose bone, etc., have failed to render reliable predictions. To-morrow, (Saturday) the ground hog will come to the front and his reputation for a weather prophet will be put to a severe test.

—The young man who was so horribly mangled and lost his life at the east end of the Gallitzin tunnel a short time ago, will be remembered by quite a number of our readers as the Mr. Mason who took the place of Mr. Ed. Mowery, as brakeman on the Ebensburg and Cresson branch for a short time last December.

—The latest organization in this place is the "Knights of Rest," composed of about seven members. They are young men who are waiting patiently for something to "turn up," which will benefit them physically and financially, and if anybody wishes to adopt a "boy" we request them to call at this office. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—At an early hour on Saturday morning the store room of Mr. M. R. Denny in Gallitzin was burglarized and goods consisting of hats, boots and shoes, etc., were carried off to the value of about $200. The entrance to the store was effected by cutting a panel out of the store door. The perpetrators have not yet been apprehended.

—Rt. Rev. Abbot Andrew, of St. Vincent's College, passed through this place Tuesday, on his return trip from Carrolltown, to which place he had gone on Saturday. He is successor to Rt. Rev. Wimmer, who established the Benedictine Order in this country, and, although a young man, those who have become acquainted with him express their admiration of his ability to fill the high position to which he has been elected.

—Mr. Ed. Mowery, the accomodating brakeman on our branch road, narrowly escaped being seriously injured while coupling cars at the depot here on Wednesday morning. As it is, our young friend has his arm considerably bruised, and for some time after the accident experienced a great deal of pain, but we are glad to state that at present writing he is much relieved and expects to resume work in a few days. His position is being filled at present by C. E. Mitchell, of Altoona.

—An institute will be held at Loretto February 9th. The following persons will take part in the exercises: How to teach—fractions, Miss B. McCoy. Lack of mental training, Miss Annie Hard. How to make geography interesting, Mr. Hicks. How to teach physiology, Mr. Herring. Recitation, Miss Katie Conrad. Essay, Miss Annie Garret. Should cleanliness be taught in our schools, Miss McKimm. Recitation, Miss Fannie Richardson. How to teach reading to beginners without a chart, Miss Tillie Bradley. Rachel McCoy, leader.

—A car to be known as the "Instruction Car" is being built at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona for Mr. George Westinghouse. It will possess some interesting features for railroad men. The car is almost completed, and is expected to be in Pittsburg Saturday. It will have a model of a train of thirty cars fitted with every appliance Mr. Westinghouse has invented and the very latest improvements made. The intention is to take the car to different points in the country where Westinghouse appliances are used and instruct railway employes how to handle them.

—Hon. A. A. Barker, of this place, will leave on Monday next, for a trip to the South, made by the advice of his physician in the hopes of bettering his health, which, although considerable better than it had been, is far from being well. Mr. Barker will stop for a short time in Wasington City, and then continue his journey until he reaches some point, probably in Georgia, where he thinks the climate will agree with him. His many friends hope that he may have a pleasant journey, that the trip and change of climate may prove beneficial and that he will return in the enjoyment of full health.

—Mrs. Catharine Sutton, who lived between Cresson and Lilly, in Washington township, was struck by a locomotive near Bradley's cut, on last Friday afternoon and so badly injured that she died in about forty minutes afterwards. There are three tracks at that point and a freight train was about passing, or had just passed, when a pusher on the third track came along going the same direction. Mrs. Sutton did not notice the pusher, but stepped on the track in front of it and was hurled some distance, falling on her head. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss. A singular coincidence in regard to her death is the fact that her son Andrew J. Sutton was killed in August 1887 about two hundred yards from the spot where Mrs. Sutton met her death, and another son Simon was killed on the railroad between Lilly and Benscreek last April.

—The Leeds, English, *Mercury* says that it has recently been discovered that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable is cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water be drank by the patient. Put new milk with a little flour and nutmeg into a sauce-pan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with piece of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment and with uniform success. He adds that cold or damp never produces the disease, but simply develops it; that acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism or gout.

—McDonald still helps the fort at Loretto, Pa., and is selling goods at rock bottom prices for spot cash or good marketable produce as follows: Sugars, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per pound; green and black teas, 35 50 and 70 cents per pound; coffees, 15, 23 and 25 cents per pound; 5 boxes essence of coffee, 10 cents; 5 papers baking soda, 10 cents; 2 box-s baking powder, 10 cents; 2 boxes of yeast, 10 cents; 6 box-s (1200) matches, 10 cents; 6 pieces star soap, 25 cents; 6 pounds hominy, 25 cents; 6 pounds of oat meal, 25 cents; 5 pounds barley, 25 cents; 3 pounds best rice, 25 cents; 2 good brooms, 25 cents; 2 good cakes wash soap, 30 cents; molasses, 30 cents per gallon; good syrup, 40 and 50 cents per gallon; lamp oil 10 and 15 cents per gallon; best black oil, 40 cents per gallon; flour, $1 25 per sack; salt $1 25 per barrel; chop $1 40 per hundred pounds. Dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, etc., etc., at equally low prices for spot cash or trade. We refuse no trustworthy customers a short accommodations.

—Mr. Morgan Humphreys, an old-time resident of Ebensburg, but who for several years past has been living in Johnstown, died at the residence of Mr. T. Davis, in that place on Tuesday last, aged 75 years. His remains were brought to Ebensburg yesterday and interred in Lloyd's cemetery.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., Jan. 30th, 1889.

Anthony Sherry was terribly injured on Friday last while off-bearing on the Kern steam saw mill, in Barr township. He lost his balance and fell on the revolving saw, breaking his arm and the saw entering his side, cutting into the lungs. At latest accounts the young man, aged about 20 years, was in a critical condition.

The Sheriff on Tuesday last levied on all the personal property in the Eagle Hotel in this place, occupied by Mr. Cyrilius Luther. The question now is, can the Sheriff sell liquor without license?

The Hotel Register of the Brunswick Hotel was borrowed and taken to Ebensburg recently to produce evidence in a certain case. The proprietor is now at a loss to know what has become of it, as it is among the missing.

Our shoe merchant, William A. Noel, Esq., is likely to remove to Hastings in the near future. In that case Carrolltown will lose a good citizen and Hastings will gain one.

Some of our merchants who have branch stores at Hastings appear to think that their branch stores will soon be in Carrolltown. But they may be mistaken.

It does not require the Huntingdon liar, or any other liar, to come to Carrolltown to state that the electric light business is not a *bona fide* enterprise. It is just exactly what it is represented by the gentleman soliciting, and what the Pittsburg Company proposes will be done, if sufficient encouragement is given by Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Hastings.

The entertainment given by our amateurs on Saturday last was greeted by a big house, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads. Those present express themselves well pleased.

Mr. W. G. Comerford, the gentlemanly woolen-goods' salesman, was in town this week. He is as staunch and unflinching a Democrat as ever.

The high-toned, high-fee'd-attorney-application for-license business is now bothering the minds of our liquor men. There seems to be an incilnation on the part of many to "transfer" that part of their business to more humble people, who take very kindly to the arrangement.

Ice harvest commenced in Carrolltown on Wednesday of this week. A large number of houses will be filled if the present cold snap lasts for a few days. TOM.

Read Township Items.

READE TOWNSHIP, Jan. 24, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—William Gallaher, mention of whose serious injuries we noticed last week, is rapidly recovering from the effects of his fall.

George W. Hollen, of Glasgow, is erecting a carpenter shop on his lot at that place.

Mrs. John F. Hollen accompanied by Mrs. William More, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Apple of Bear Loop last Sunday.

D. E. Hollen, of Mountain Dale, for the past five years teacher of the Bible class in the Baptist Sabbath school of that place, resigned that position last Sabbath.

A little child of Mr. Daniel Reffner, near Roseland, died of pheumonia on last Sabbath night, and on Monday its remains were interred in the Pleasant Hill cemetery, near Glasgow.

Mr. S. W. Davis, of Ebensburg, the new popular deputy sheriff, made a visit through this section last Tu-sday.

W. McNeal, of Coalport, was visible in our midst last Saturday.

The stockholders of the Pleasant Hill Union cemetery elected their officers for the ensuing year last Wednesday morning.

A young boy named Reen, of New Germany, has been taken to the Altoona Medical Hospital, to undergo a sur ical operation for a disease of the kidneys.

The United Brethern will begin a protracted meeting at Pleasant Hill church on next Sabbath. Rev. J. M. Smith, the pastor, will conduct the services.

Miss Lizzie Gallagher, of Lloydsville, has secured the position of sales lady in J. McDonald's store at that place.

The Baptist revival meeting at Coalport, conducted by Rev G. M. Smith, of Mountain Dale, still continues. Several have been added to the church.

The pleasant politician panting for municipal honors, "praying to serve the dear people," is abroad in the land.

Ed. Kuhn, of Mountain Dale, still continues to dispense groceries, confections at lowest rates. He can also "scrape your countenance" or shear your locks in the most approved style.

The Mountain Dale Coal and Coke Company, have failed in business. On last Tuesday, the sheriff of Cambria county, levied on their property, and also posted bills offering the same for sale I have not been informed the exact amount of the liabilities of this company, but the loss to several people of this community will be very heavily felt.

Several persons having professed christianity, at the late Baptist revival meeting at Mountain Dale, Rev G. M. Smith, of that denomination, will administer to them the ordinance of baptism according to the rites of that church on next Sabbath. R. C.

Amount of Coal Mined in this County.

The Johnstown *Tribune* from an official source learns that the production of coal in Cambria county for the year 1888 amounted to 1 600.000 tons net. This output places Cambria sixth in the list of the bituminous counties of the State. The output for 1889 will include the coal mined in the new field located in the northern part of the county beyond Carrolltown on the Brubaker Coal company's lands. There are now four new operations at this point and from themwill be mined at least 300,000 tons this year. This, with other new operations, will swell the total product for Cambria in 1889 to 2'.000 000 tons.

Have you a clear idea of the immensity of this quantity of coal? If not, let us consider the subject a moment, just as a matter of curiosity. In the first place 100,000 standard railroad cars, with a capacity of 40,000 pounds—twenty tons—each, would be required for the loading of the coal. Apportioning the cars into trains—thirty-six cars to the train—there would be 2,777 trains. Loaded on ordinary delivery wagons, such as we have here in Johnstown—hauling about one ton—the line of wagons would be 10,050 miles in length, or more than would form a continuous train three times across the continent.

From these figures perhaps some conception can be formed of the wealth annually extracted from the bowels of mother earth within the limits of "Little Cambria," and yet the coal business in the county is in its swaddling-clothes, so to speak.

School Report.

Report of Bradley school, Allegheny township, for month ending Jan. 18, 1889.

Whole number in attendance, 28. Average daily attendance, 22. Per cent. of attendance, 78.

Those perfect in attendance during the month are, Louis Bradley, Walter Little, Frank Little, Bernard Little, Willie Little, Mary Kaylor, Susi- Little, Emma Fleck, Ida Little and Ettie Kaylor.—Fannie Richardson, teacher.

Card of Thanks.

Permit me to tender my thanks to the worthy pastor and his estimable lady, members and friends of the Congregational church, for their highly appreciated gift of a handsome gold watch, which they were pleased to bestow on me last Thursday evening. Respectfully,

CASSIE A. DAVIS.

Ebensburg, Jan, 24th, 1889.

Spring Term.

The Spring term of the California, Pa., State Normal will open March 25th. It promises to surpass by far any previous term, both in attendance and interest. Total cost of board and tuition for the 14 weeks, from $40 to $56. Tuition alone, $10.50. Send for catalogue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1889:

William M. Fory, Derry, Westmoreland county, and Bridget Coleman, Millville borough.

Oliver McCoy and Rosana Murphy, Tunnelhill

Harry A. Knee and Bertha Meyers, Conemaugh borough.

George A. Cuppet and Lizzie Bitner, Johnstown.

Frederick Smith and Rebecca Watson, Prospect borough.

Jas. F. Frazer, Popular Run, Blair county, and Anna Maria Warner, Washington township

Jermiah Lavely and Alma A. Horner, Johnstown.

Harry J. Thomas and Kate Behe, Carrolltown.

John Habel and Carrie Kohler, Conemaugh borough.

Franklin McNulty and Orrie Myers, Susquehanna township.

DIED.

DUNCAN—Died at his home in Blacklick township on Friday, January 25, 1889, Mr. Thomas Duncan, aged 52 years.

McGARITY.—Died at his home in Washington township on Friday, January 25th, 1889, Mr. James McGarity, aged about 72 years.

The deceased was born in Delaware, but came to Washington township with his parents when still an infant, and resided there all his life. He was an honest, upright citizen, highly esteemed by his neighbors and his death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. He leaves to survive him a wife and two children. His remains were interred at St. Alovsius' cemetery, Summit, on Monday last. May his soul rest in peace.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
—OF—
Poor and House of Employment
—OF—
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

From January 2nd, 1888, to January 7th, 1889.

THOMAS E. HOWE, ESQ.,

TREASURER, DR.

To bal. due at last settlement	$ 11 107 17
To requisition for 1888	13 000 00
To cash from Geo. J. Myers	9 29
To " " W. Horace Rose	300 00
To " " Geo. W. Easly	9 50
To " " Jacob Shaffer	17 25
To " " I. Lilly	427 05
	$ 24 870 26

THOMAS E. HOWE, CR.

TREASURER.

By amt. paid—	
Attorneys' fees	$ 60 00
Auditors	29 80
Boarding and nursing O. D. P.	133 61
Clothing and dry goods	353 34
Coal, lime and cement	272 08
Coffins at home	74 75
Coffins and funeral expenses O. D. P.	894 50
Constables and Justices' fees and costs	490 40
Convention of Poor Directors	15 00
Drugs and medicines	61 35
Expenses and allowance O. D. P.	5 482 85
Farmer and pumpkin	402 00
Flour and feed	441 54
Freight and transportation	234 69
Furniture	28 21
Groceries and tobacco	1 062 66
Hardware	192 00
House servant	192 19
Insurance	72 83
Live stock	166 60
Livery hire O. D. P.	16 80
Lumber	113 64
Meat	455 11
Old orders	28 14
Physician O. D. P.	448 12
Physician at house	253 80
Phosphate and plants	118 15
Printing	3 00
Paint and Painting	207 65
Repairs	51 50
Salary Steward	300 00
Salary Matron	150 00
For shoes	119 65
Threshing	19 74
Warren and Dixmont Insane Asylum	2 734 44
Clearfield and other counties for boarding paupers	452 95
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	$ 927 62
	$24 870 26

AMOUNTS DUE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT.

From—	
Jacob Thomas and wife	$ 830 04
John Baker	1 11 70
Wm. D. Pryce for coal	2 00
John J. Evans for hides	26 00
John Kirschner for hides	3 10
Henry Schrader on bond	3 00
Jacob Shaffer for groceries	8 10
I. Lilly for coal and oats (since paid)	17 25
	$1 011 24

Insurance on Property.

Fire Ass. Phila. on main building	$ 2 000
Orient, of Hartford on main building	5 000
Ins. Co. of North America on main building	2 000
Cambria Mutual on main building	2 500
Ins. Co. North America on household furniture	3 000
Ins. Co. of North America on pump house and machinery	500
Ins. Co. of North America on barn	1 500
Ins. Co. of North America on wagon shed and carriage house	200
Orient of Hartford on contents of barn	500
Cambria Mutual on contents of barn	2 500
	$22 200

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in Ebensburg, Pa., the 23rd, day of January, A. D., 1889.

LOUIS ROLAND,
J. W. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. EINKEAD, } Auditors.

REPORT OF I. LILLY, ESQ., STEWARD of Poor and House of Employment of Cambria County Penna:

Stock on Farm.

Three horses, twelve cows, one stock bull, one bull for beef, four shoats, 9 turkeys, sixty-nine chickens.

Farm Products.

Thirty-eight tons hay, eight hundred and seventeen bushels of oats, one hundred and nine bushels of buckwheat, six hundred and seventy-five bushels ears of corn, one hundred and ten bushels turnips, one thousand heads cabbage.

Farm Implements.

1 two horse wagon, 2 spring wagons, 1 buggy, 1 road cart, 1 farm cart 1 hay rake, 1 grain drill, 1 corn planter, 1 cutting box, 2 sleighs 1 bob sled, 1 log sled, 1 wheel barrow, 1 hand cart hay ladders, 1 sider press, 1 mowing machine 1 chopping mill, 1 five horse power engine & boiler, 2 harrows 6 plows, 5 grain cradles &c.

Butchered 10 hogs, making 2,600 lbs. pork; 1 bull, and 2 heifers, making 1,196 pounds beef, 9 calves making 870 pounds veal.

Inmates.

In house January 1st, 1888	66
Admitted during the year	68
Born in the house during year	3—136
Died	11
Discharged	63
In house January 1st 1889	62—136

No. of meals given to tramps during 1888 310.

Of the inmates remaining in the house January 1st, 1889, there are 35 adult males: 25 adult females; and 2 male children—one of which is idiotic.

Inmates Who Died During Year.

William Lloyd,	Clinton Goughnour,
Sol. Gindlesberger,	Hugh Mc Coy,
Scott Hutchinson,	Joseph Schwing,
Frank Harvey,	James Goff,
Alexander Mink,	Elizabeth Kelly,
	Noah Dishong.

Average number of inmates per month during the year 60 3-12.

Ebensburg, Pa., Feb 1, 1889.—4.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
—OF—
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
—FROM—

January 2nd, 1888, to January 7th, 1889.

THOMAS E. HOWE, ESQ.

TREASURER, DR.

To am't received from duplicate for 1888	$ 98 408 90
To am't received from redemption of lands	933 51
To am't received from seated and unseated lands	29 028 85
To am't received from Constables for 1887 and previous	920 36
To am't borrowed money	20 000 00
To am't Jos. A. Gray Jury fees and costs	141 40
To am't poor fund various sources	763 09
To am't W. A. H. Little for maintenance of Henrietta Topper at Dixmont	155 46
To am't H. A. Shoemaker Jury and Pho. Rap. fees	95 50
To am't M. D. Kittell judgments and other claims	2 345 45
To am't taxes exonerated	1 27
To am't tavern license (County's portion)	5 441 25
	$149 235 05

CR.

By amount paid—	
Assessors	$ 4 632 74
Auditors County	225 20
Auditors State	40 50
Agricultural Asso. Carrolltown	100 00
Boarding Jurors	34 50
Boarding Prisoners	2 290 00
Building Bridges	10 920 05
Bridge and Road Views	535 60
Borrowed Money	20 000 00
Bonds Redeemed	10 000 00
Commissioners	1 200 00
Commissioners' Clerk	600 00
Commissioners' Counsel	400 00
Court Crier and Tipstaves	517 50
Constables	1 916 25
Criminal Prosecutions	5 548 50
Court House	1 994 83
Deeds to County	225 32
Delegates to Commissioners' Convention	55 28
District Attorney	262 00
Elections	3 020 67
Expressage and Postage	62 96
Fox and Other Scalps	23 15
Inquisitions	359 75
Interest and Discount	583 33
Interest on Court House Bonds	400 00
Janitor	600 00
Jail and Jailor	4 010 85
Jury Commissioners and Clerk	332 58
Jurors Grand	926 10
Jurors Traverse	5 251 07
Jurors Talesmen	46 00
Miscellaneous	33 25
Probates	80 25
Prothonotary	895 80
Printing	1 194 89
Poor Directors	300 00
Poor and House of Employment	12 000 00
Old orders	1 028 36
Registry	948 11
Records	561 90
Refunding	627 92
Road damages	838 00
Road fund	2 526 27
Reform school	925 34
Redemption of lands	472 36
School Fund	2 228 12
Sheriff	1 032 24
State tax	841 37
Soldiers burial	951 67
Stenographer	739 72
Stationery	36 45
Surveying	15 00
Teachers Institute	200 00
Western Pen'tentiary	2 038 20
Western Penna. Hospital	2 081 86
Late Treasurer	293 25
Remaining in Constables hands	2 488 54
Exonerations to Constables	4 055 90
Abatement to taxpayers	3 665 33
Commission on $5447.25 (license money for use of Co. 5 per cent. on $1,000.—1 per cent on $1,000, ½ per cent on balance $3 447.25	77 21
Treas. Com. 5 per cent. on $110.085 85	5 504 29
Treas. Com. 2 ½ per cent on $23,502.17	587 55
Balance in hand of Treas	17 839 79
	$149 235 05

AMOUNT DUE COUNTY FROM JUDGMENTS.

Thos. McGovern	$ 80 54
Barbara Rabb	85 05
A. Farrell	289 08
A. H. and J. R. Litzinger	72 82
Silas Baldwin and Aaron Layton	464 64
Daniel Reffner et. al.	50 00
Michael Donahue	207 58
Lucinda Bingell	31 19
Frank Mettermott et. al.	26 14
Patrick Flemming	300 50
Patrick	109 24
Michael McBride	296 64
E. B. McCartner et. al	45 08
Daniel Burke et. al.	35 10
Jethro Oldham	512 92
Jacob Semple	223 16
	$2 702 48

DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSE FUND TO DISTRICTS.

Adams township	35 62
Ashville borough	12 00
Barr township	71 25
Chest Springs borough	171 00
Cambria borough	2 208 50
Carrolltown borough	760 50
Clearfield township	71 25
Conemaugh borough	1 795 50
Croyle township	178 12
East Conemaugh borough	256 50
Ebensburg borough	342 00
Elder township	178 12
Franklin borough	85 50
Gallitzin borough	342 00
Gallitzin township	285 62
Johnstown borough	3 591 00
Lilly borough	684 00
Gruitown borough	85 50
Lower Yoder township	71 25
Loretto borough	256 50
Millville borough	1 197 00
Dean township	71 25
Chest township	35 62
Washington township	249 37
Reade township	106 87
Richland township	71 25
Stony Creek township	106 87
Susquehanna township	71 25
Upper Yoder township	71 25
Portage township	71 25
Prospect borough	171 00
South Fork borough	171 00
Tunnel Hill borough	256 50
Wilmore borough	171 00
Carroll township	178 12
	$14 670 93

AMOUNT DUE DISTRICTS FROM SEATED AND UNSEATED LANDS.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD.	SCHOOL.
Adams township	$ 276 78	$ 251 51
Ashville Ind. school dist.		2 79
Barr township	38 27	57 78
Blacklick township	186 76	213 30
Cambria township	70 79	68 41
Carrolltownship	9 51	13 03
Chest township	905 39	1 081 95
Clearfield township	299 39	442 07
Conemaugh township	186 54	483 03
Croyle township	134 22	249 43
Dean township	247 34	291 41
Elder township	186 87	182 56
Ebensburg borough	19 80	11 11
East Taylor township	72 42	72 42
Gallitzin township	295 82	211 29
Jackson township	292 84	206 69
Johnstown borough		11 30
Lower Yoder township	74 14	116 60
Munster township	11 79	20 43
Portage township	424 37	494 29
Reade township	425 66	993 14
Stoney Creek township	7 83	8 83
Summerhill township	220 90	388 17
Susquehanna township	18 80	18 40
Upper Yoder township	35 40	42 27
Washington township	291 99	541 60
White township	529 23	784 62
Wilmore borough	60	1 72
West Taylor township	68 41	110 00
	$5 449 18	$7 629 67

AMOUNT DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1888

Porter R. Mills, Johnstown 5th W	$ 71 01
Archy Farrel, Prospect borough	34 31
Caleb Butler, Cooperdale borough	83 71
Andrew Boucher, Millville 2nd W	18 39
A. J. Berkey, Grubtown borough	73 58
Wm. A. Wharry, East Conemaugh	48 61
Wm. Killen, East Taylor township	121 85
Chas. W. Haynes, Upper Yoder twp	55 36
Jno. O. Handlin, Tunnelhill bor	104 92
Jos. Stitch, Carrolltown	41 37
Alfred Miller, Ashville borough	74 07
Anthony Gill, Chest township	60 30
W. G. Vincent, South Fork borough	242 46
R. W. Deloaier, Clearfield township	280 46
Louis J. Hesrer, Susquehanna twp	331 11
Thos. A. Brown, Washington township	80
I. L. Gill, White township	150 38
Jno. M. Watt, Gallitzin township	125 48
Thos. K. Hancoff, Gallitzin borough	82 74
Jas. Myers, Ebensburg W. W.	19 56
Anselm Weakland, Elder township	102 03
Isaac J. Weakland, Carroll township	272 32
	$2 488 54

ASSETS.

Due from Judgments	$ 2 702 48
Due from Constables	2 488 54
Bal. in hands of Treasurers	17 839 79
	$23 030 81

LIABILITIES.

Due dist. on sale of Seated and Unseated Lands	$ 13 060 85
Due Individuals on Redemption of Lands	172 95
Outstanding Orders	341 25
Due Poor and House of Employment	$ 927 62
Assets over Liabilities	490 14
	$28 030 81

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office at Ebensburg, Pa., this 29th day of January, A. D. 1889.

J. G. LLOYD,
JOHN KERR,
JOHN CAMPBELL, } Com'r.

Attest: D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

We the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, Pa., respectfully report that we have carefully examined the vouchers and accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county from the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1888 to the 7th day of January, A. D. 1889, and find them as stated, also the forgoing Assets and Liabilities of said county.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office this 30th day of January, A. D. 1889.

LOUIS ROLAND,
J. W. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. EINKEAD, } Auditors.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Largest, Quickest selling, best-known Subscription Book published. Prices low. Liberal terms. Exclusive territory. Apply to J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of John C. Gates, assignee of Mathias Kessler and wife has been filed—in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county asking for leave to re-convey certain real estate to said assignor and that the same will be granted on the first Monday of March next unless cause be shown to the contrary. H. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'th'y.

Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1889.

FARM FOR SALE.—There will be disposed of at private sale, a farm situate in Allegheny township, one-fourth mile from Loretto, on the road leading from said place to Ebensburg. This farm contains about 80 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a new two-story frame house and barn, fine orchard, etc., and is in a good state of cultivation and well watered. For further particulars address FRANCIS O'FRIEL,

Loretto, Feb. 1, 1889. Loretto, Pa.

Try, Try Again.

After trying many advertised remedies for catarrh during the past twelve years I tried Ely's Cream Balm and with complete success. It is over one year since I stopped using it and have had no return of the catarrh. I recommend it to all my friends in this vicinity. Milton T. Palm, Reading, Pa.

My daughter and myself great sufferers from catarrh, were cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell is restored.—C. M. Stanley, Shoe Dealer, Ithrca, N. Y.

EBENSBURG OPERA HOUSE

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 4th and 5th,

First production in Ebensburg of the Great Success, entitled

The : Little : Tycoon,

—BY THE—

Ebensburg Amateur Opera Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

General Admission 35cts. Reserved seats, 50cts. Reserved seats for Monday night will be placed on sale at James' drug store at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday

The Human Hair.

The durability of human hair is a fortunate thing for those whose scraps more or less lack that adornment. What would be the condition of one-half of our female friends if human hair was as perishable as human flesh? What could art or science do toward restoring to woman her chief attraction, if human hair were not nearly as imperishable off the human head as on it? Even death itself, which in time leaves no trace of flesh and bone, seems, under certain conditions, powerless to destroy our hair. Numerous are the instances not only of the growth of the hair after death, but also of its virtual indestructibility. A very curious example of this was brought before public notice at the monthly of a society of antiquaries. A member produced a photograph of the back hair of a young Roman lady, who, judging from a coin found lying under he coffin, must have lived abut the time of Constantine. When the coffin was oppened it was seen that the body had been buried in gypsum with the head on a pillow. The front part of the skull had given way, so that the back of the head was thrown forward, and on it was a long folded tress of female hair with two pet pins remaining in it. It was of lovely auburn color and in excellent preservation. Now, it is not for one moment insinuated that this interesting tress was such as young ladies of the nineteenth century hang over the back of the bedroom chair. It indisputably belonged to the head of the Roman girl when she was buried.

A Cure for Stooped Shoulners.

How often one hears the remark: "What a fine, big fellow Mr. So-and so would be if he didn't stoop?" And still such a misfortune can easily be cured. The stopping figure and halting gait, accompanied by the unavoidable weakness of the lungs, can be attended to and finally cured by the very simple and easily performed exercise of raising one's self upon the toes in a perfectly perpendicular manner several times daily. To take this exercise properly one must take a perfect position, with the heels together and the toes at an angle of forty-five degrees. Then drop the arms lifelessly by the sides, animating and raising the chest muscularly to its full capacity; the chin should be well drawn in and the crown of the head leeling as if attached to a string suspended from the ceiling above. Slowly raise upon the balls of both feet to the greatest possible height, thereby exercising all the muscles of the legs and body; this done, then reassuming the standing position without swaying the body backward out of the perfect line. Repeat this exercise first on one foot and then on the other. The result will be a surprise to many to know what a powerful straightening-out power this exercise has upon round and stooped shoulders, and it will soon be apparent that the lungs will begin to show expansive development.

Advantage of Being a Blonde.

Every year we get the cry from fashion writers: "Blondes no longer in style; they have been superseded by their darker sisters," etc. Now, that's all nonsense. You cannot do away with the blonde, nor can you do away with frizzled, banged hair. Pre eminently, the blonde is the beauty of civilization. She is among us, to stay as such, and she cannot be driven away. A brunette now and then may rise supreme over her by reason of wonderful loveliness, but we are speaking collectively. A woman can dress more enactively with blonde hair than with dark. It lights up better and is more youthful. A well kept blonde has ten years' advantage, in point of youthful looks, over the average brunette Once in a lifetime or so there arises a miraculous brunette who completely surpasses her, but for steady, ordinary good looks that make no pretensions of great beauty, the blonde carries the palm. You cannot expunge her in fav, or of the brunette even in literature In the novels turned out during the past year there have been 382 blondes to 100 brunettes.

Moles and Their Meaning.

A mole spot on the arm pit really promises wealth and honor. On the ankle it bespeaks modesty in men, but courage in women. When a mole spot is found on the right breast it is a sure sign of honesty, if on the left it forbodes poverty; on the chin it promises wealth, on the right ear respect, on the left ear dishonor. If it is seen in the centre of the forehead it bespeaks treachery, sullenness and untidiness. If it is on the right temple it foreshows that you will enjoy the friendship of the great; on the left temple it forebodes distress; on the left foot it bespeaks wisdom; on the right rashness. When it is on the right side of the heart it denotes virtue; when on the left wickedness. When it is on the knee of a man it denotes that he will have a rich wife. When it is on the left knee of women she may expect a large family. A mole on the lip is a sign of gluttony and talkativeness; on the neck it promises wealth. A mole on the nose indicates that a man will be a great traveler; on the thigh it forbodes poverty and sorrow, and on the wrist ingenuity.

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Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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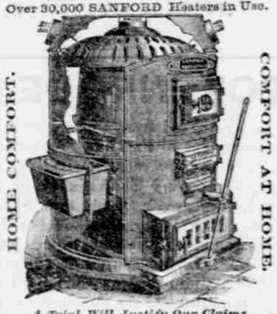

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The Cabbage.

Just speak to a fine lady about cabbages and she will think that you have mentioned one of the lowest things on earth. Madam, you are wrong; it is one of the most useful articles of food. Those ancient nations did not know food science, but they knew the value of good and nourishing things, and gave them them the place of honor which they deserved. Cabbages were thought of highly by ancient nations, and the Egyptians gave the cabbage the honor of letting it precede all their other dishes; they called it a divine dish. —The Greeks and Romons had a great affection for cabbage and conceived the idea, which I have myself, that the use of the cabbage keeps people from drunkenness. I am persuaded that the constant eating of certain vegetables kills the desire for alcoholic beverages. Greek doctors ascribed all kinds of virtues to the cabbage. It was thought to cure even paralysis.—Books were composed to celebrate the virtues of the cabbage, and ladies partook of it soon after childbirth. The Romans thought even more of the cabbage than the Greeks. They ascribe to it the fact that they could for six hundred years do without doctors, and Cato actually maintained that cabbage cured all diseases. The ancients knew several kinds of cabbage—the long-leaved green cabbage, the hard white, so much used in Germany for "sauerkraut" or fermented cabbage, the curly and red. The last seams to have held the place of honor, and was first introued by the Romans into Gaul or France, and then brought to Great Britain. Later the greenleaved cabbage was introduced. The Greeks were fond of aromattic seasonings—of oil, raisins, wine and almonds. They boiled or stewed the cabbage and seasoned it with cummin, coriander seed, with oil, wine, and gravy, making rich dishes of a vegetable, which we now boil in water, and reckon among the plainest food. Something like a remembrance of cabbage among the old Greeks has come down to the modern Greeks, for they stuff cabbge leaves with dainty mince meat, and then stew them with gravy.

How to Spoil a Child.

1. Begin young to give him whatever he cries for.
2. Talk freely before the child about his smartness as incomparable.
3. Tell him that he is too much for you, that you can do nothing with him.
4. Have divided counsels as between father and mother.
5. Let him learn to regard his father as a creature of unlimited power, capricious and tyrannical; or as a mere whipping macnine.
6. Let him learn, from his father's example, to despise his mother.
7. Do not know or care who his companions may be.
8. Let him read whatever he likes.
9. Let the child, whether boy or girl rove the streets in the evenings—a good school for both sexes.
10. Devote yourself to making money, remembering that wealth is a better legacy for your child than principles in the heart and habits in life; and let him have plenty of money to spend.
11. Be not with him in hours of recreation.
12. Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; chastise severely for a foible and laugh at a vice.
13. Let him run about from church to church. Eclecticism in religion is the order of the day.
14. Whatever burdens of virtuous requirements you lay on his shoulders, touch not with one of your fingers. Preach gold and practice irredeemable greenbacks.

These rules are not untried.—Many parents having proved them, with substantial uniformity of results. If a faithful observance of them does not spoil your child, you will at least have the comfortable reflection that you have done what you could.

The Latest in Fans.

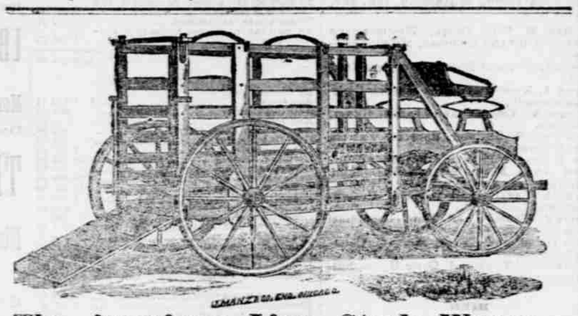
The old styles of fan have come in. The newest of the fans in the Empire fashion are made of gauze with inch-wide gauze ribbons on lisse bands running across in rows, each row being painted with a vine pattern in flowers, or with cherubs' heads or some scroll-work notion. They are very pretty, often in exquisite taste and not dear, but there is not one of them which can compare with the genuine Louis Quinne fans in those famous old Vernis Martin mounts which time has not robbed of their lustre, and which are now being unearthed rapturously from the old bric a-brac shops and auction rooms. Some of them have mounts of nothing more substantial than paper, others are silk or vellum, all are marvelously painted with the smiling, simpering Marbuesses, the powder and patches, the minute and delicate art, the graceful prettiness of that pleasure-loving ear. The simpler of the antiques and the more numerous imitation of the antique are studies in pink—the soft pink and the blue and the white of Dresden china landscapes. The moae elaborate and richer are wonders of guilt.

Cleansing Feathers.

Where feathers need deodorizing, it is best to have it done by persons who made feather-renovating a business and have the appliances for doing it in the best manner, which families have not. This is done by steaming and afterward drying and sifting out the dirt and broken particles, so that the feathers are not only deodorised but are livened up in such a manner as to appear almost as good as new. New feathers need no treatment except drying sufficiently to take out the moisture they contain after being plucked from the geese. Owing to their extreme lightness they can rarely be spread out, but should be dried in a closed room where if possible, the sun can shine on them through the windows, or in thin sacks to prevent them from flying about when laid on a scaffold out of doors in the sun. Feather beds and pillows should be thoroughly aired and exposed to the sun quite often, and if properly cared for will last a long time without any necessity for sending them to a renovatior.

Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.
Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.



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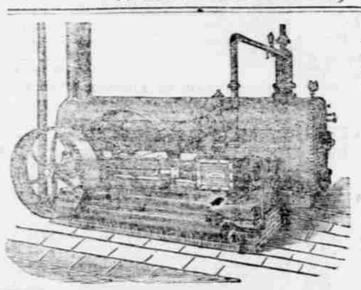

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☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

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Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
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Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

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with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."
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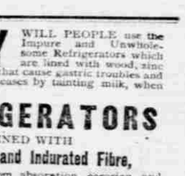

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WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 99 Reade St., N. Y.

Nick Nacks.

Music is love in in search of a word.
A stable character—The groom.
An unsatisfactory meal—A domestic broil.
A pillar of the church—A pious apothecary.
Hyphen is the god of typographical marriage.
Everything is usually patent to an inventor.
Something everybody has a hand in—Gloves.
Can a dentist be properly called a root doctor?
Shouldn't the fork of a river be near its mouth?
A nice country seat is a seat under a peach tree.
A duck of a bounet often makes a goose of a woman.
The lay of the land is what darkness broods over.
Skin and bones—The minstrels' tambo and castinets.
About the first thing lost at sea is the sight of land.
Why must logic have legs? Because it stands to reason.
A man fishing for bluefish is frequently a blue fisherman.
A man's funny bone enables him to laugh in his sleeve.
A first-class tailor you will always find good at figures.
Very few persons can hold their own on their first sea voyage.
The man who opens a bundle exercises an undue influence on it.
The home stretch—fixing up a story to tell your wife at 1 A. M.
Speculations in real estate come under the head of lot-tery investments.
A dude has a certain kind of mental superiority—ornamental mostly.
The organ is suplied with "stops," but unfortunately the piano has none.
Why is a woman's foot like a locomotive? Because it moves in front of a train.
When a girl is little she has a doll baby; when she grows up she has a dolman.
The only people who are fond of getting into court are lawyers and young folks.
The man who is slow to express an opinion might just as well send it by freight.
"Won by a mere scratch," as the hen observed when she turned up the worm.
The giraffe must have a hard time of it when it gets the catarrh in the throat.
Noah lived in the Mississippi valley, for didn't he come out of Arkansaw land?
When a musician goes fishing does he as tanet in the hope of catching a basseon?

Rules for Building Barns.

These buildings are often erected very much at random, and without a careful estimate of their needs, and with an imperfect knowledge of many useful details. The following twenty brief rules, if observed, would often save money, meet requirements and afford conveniences, although others might be added:

In the first place ascertain what will be wanted in the proposed barn.

Estimate the number of tons of hay to be stored, the loads of unthreshed grain, the required contents of the granary and the number of cattle and horses to occupy the stables.

Calculate the room required for hay at 600 cubic feet on an average for a ton, and nearly the same for the unthreshed grain.

Determine granary room by allowing 1½ cubic feet to the bushel in the bins.

For cattle and horse stables, allow for stalls at least 3½ or four feet wide for cattle, and five feet for horses, and fourteen feet for entire length, including passage and mangers.

Then provide room for hay and grain bays, space for straw, area of threshing floor, room for tools and horse power, size of granary, entire space for cow and horse stables, root cellar, silo and manure sheds.

In arranging all these, place the threshing floor convenient to the grain bays, and the granary contiguous to or below them; the feed rooms, roots, meal or ensilage, on a level with and near the animals; and give heavy products the first place for convenient position.

Good Suggestion on for Winter.

Do not work your boys and girls so hard as to break their spirits.—Strain a point to give them and yourselves greater opportunities for reading. Interest yourselves in their studies and heir schools. Insist, indeed, that the comparative leisure of the winter months shall be tributary to intellectual improvement. Consider a first class newspaper an absolute necessity for the family, and let an occasional book come in with its quickening influence. As a further means of improvement, let more be made of good neighborhood fellowship, not only in the way of occasional social gatherings, but by stated organizations that shall combine some object of information and intellectual improvement. A debating club or reading club kept up regularly during the winter months in the district school-house or at the farmhouses in turn would do wonders in the course of years to remedy the deficiencies in the farmer's life.—Magazine and book clubs would supply, at slight cost to the individual, good reading matter for the whole neighborhood. In my town, we have a farmer's club now more than twenty years old, that has accomplished much, not only in improving the methods of agriculture, but in quickening the intellectual and social life of its members. Why should there not be a similar organization in every town.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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CHEWING TOBACCO
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Old Honesty
COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO

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AND IS KNOWN AS A
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WILL CONVINCE YOU OF ITS MERITS
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THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 twenty years ago has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.
IT contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.
IT washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE
THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
LIKE all best things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.
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Light, Handy and Strong, will Outwear and Outlast two Ordinary Wrenches.
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This set consists of a Rosewood Handle and four interchangeable blades (2 screw-drivers and 2 chisels) fitting same; all packed in a neat wood box. This tool is constantly useful everywhere, around the house, at the office, in the shop, on the farm. Sent free on receipt of $1.60.
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ELLRICH & CO.,
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The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.
Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers, they have received the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues $22 TO $500.
Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1880, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGING," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity to stand in tune and other important advantages.
A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred players, musicians, and others, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.
Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.
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RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by exciting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been in more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere*

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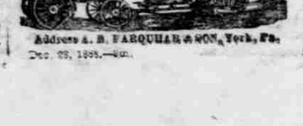

Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Automatic Engines a specialty. Warranted equaler superior to any made.
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Dec. 29, 1888.—4m.

Words not to Use.

Party, for person.
Depot, for station.
Promise, for assure.
Posted, for informed.
Stopping, for saying.
Like I do, for as I do.
Feel badly, for feel bad.
Frst rate, as an adverb.
Healthy, for wholesome.
Try and do, for try to do.
These kind, for this kind.
Cunning, for small, dainty.
Funny, for odd or usual.
Guess, for suppose or think.
Fix, for arrange or prepare.
Just as soon, for just as lief.
Had rather, for would rather.
Had better, for would better.
Right away, for immediately.
Between seven, for among seven.
Not as good as, for not so good as.
Some ten days, for about ten days.
The matter of, for the matter with.
Not as I know, for not that I know.
Somebody else's, for somebody's else.
Kind of, to indicate a moderate degree.
Stormy, for it rains or snows moderately.
Above, for foregoing, more than or beyond.
Try an experiment, for make an experiment.
Nice, indiscriminately. (Real nice may be doubly faulty.)
Real, as an adverb, in expressions, real good, for really or very good.
Singular subject with contracted plural verb, e. g., "She doesn't skate well."
Taste and smell of, when used transitively. Illustrations: We taste a dish which tastes of pepper.
Some or any, in an adverbial sense, e. g., "I have studied some," for somewhat. "I have not studied any," for at all.

The Size of Noah's Ark.

Various people have objected to the size of the ark; have asserted that it is absurd to suppose that there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures which must have been placed in it, with sufficient food it may be for six or twelve months—water for the fish, corn for the four-footed animals, seed for the birds, and so on. Now we will take the dimensions of the ark from the records of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale. There are two definitions given to cubit, one that it is 18 inches, or a foot and a half, and the other that is 20 inches. We will take it only at the lowest. Moses states tha the ark was 300 cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or about the length of St. Paul's Cathecral, London. The breadth he states to be 50 cubits; we then have it 75 feet in breadth. He states it to be 30 cubits high; so that it was 45 feet high. In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's Cathedral, nearly as broad, and half as high. The tonnage of the ark, according to computation of modern carpenters, must have been 32,000 tons. The largest English ship (of a size altogether unimaginable to those who have never seen it.) is 3,500 tons; burden; So that the ark must have been equal to 26 first-rate ships of war, and if armed as such ships are, it would have contained beyond 18,000 men, and provisions for them 18 months. Buffon has asserted that all four-footed animals may be reduced to 250 pairs, and the birds to a still smaller number. On calculating, therefore, we shall find the ark would have held more than five times the necessary number of creatures, and more than five times the required quantity of feed to maintain them twelve months.

To Do Up Black Cambric.

Dissolve enough salt in a gallon of water to make a strong brine, and when cool enough soak the cambric in it for one hour; then wash it out, using a very little or no soap, and rinse in clear old, soft water with some powdered borax dissolved in it. Soak some white glue in cold water for two hours, then dissolve it by putting the pan on the stove in another containing hot water. When melted add enough more water to dip the dress; There should be just enough glue to make the water feel sticky when cooling on the finger. Put in a teaspoonful of salt, make the glue water quite blue, and use it when lukewarm. Put a dark cover on the skirt board, and iron on the wrong side. If these precautions are neglected, the dress will be shiny and linty. Use no water in which white clothes have been washed; a good cambric washed in this way can scarcely be distinguished from new. Care mus be observed in preparing the glue, that too much is not used, as the water needs only enough to feel the least trifle sticky when the hand is dipped in. Rubbing the flatiron on a cloth saturated with kerosene oil is a good plan to prevent its sticking, and using a piece of sandpaper to rub them on occasionally, they may be kept as smooth as glass.

The Season of Horse Blankets.

Every kind hearted man who owns a horse shou d provide his animal with a comfortable blanket, both for stable wear and for covering when hitched out of doors. Nor is a matter of kindness of heart alone, but is really a matter of economy with the owner of the horse. An animal which is kept comfortably blanketed will keep in good condition and come out in the spring in better condition for hard work on less feed than one that is afforded none but its natural protection. The cost of blanket will be more than saved in the feed, besides adding to the physical comfort and appearance of the beast.

When purchasing blankets it is of object to get the best for your money and the cheapest are not always the that cost the least at the start. A good blanket, which will prove durable at last, is the cheapest in the end.

Answer This Question

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.